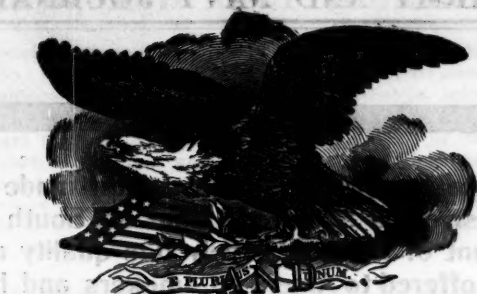


ARMY

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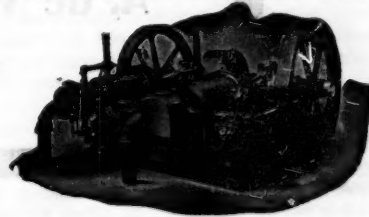
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A thorough trial of the entire signal book of the Navy will constitute the feature of the winter maneuvers. The testing of the efficiency of the present signal system will serve, it is believed, not only to acquaint the officers of the fleet with the present system, but also to bring to light the weaknesses of the system and will develop changes which should be made. The maneuvers will include squadron evolutions, the eight battleships in two divisions constituting a squadron tactical unit. These ships will be thoroughly drilled in various formations and will be put through the most difficult evolutions. A second feature of the maneuvers will be great gun practice preparatory to the record annual target practice in the spring, and a third feature will be practice with torpedo firing. It is hoped that enough headway may be made in this work to warrant a competitive torpedo practice along the same lines and under the same conditions, generally speaking, as are followed by the Navy Department in conducting gunnery target practice. Wireless telegraphy will be another feature of the exercises and Rear Admiral Henry N. Manney, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, has recommended that an officer who is expert in the use of wireless be specially detailed for temporary duty with the fleet. Among the experiments in wireless will be a test of a wireless chain, the ships being drawn up within about ninety miles of each other, forming a chain of from six to eight hundred miles in length. The last part of the maneuvers will be the "Search Problem." The fleet is divided for this purpose into two squadrons, one for defense and one for attack. The Commander-in-Chief of the North Atlantic Fleet, Rear Admiral A. S. Barker, will command one division, and Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee the other. What ships will constitute the defensive and hostile fleets has not been decided. There will also be some interesting experiments with a provisional cruiser squadron which will be formed when the New York, now on her way from the Pacific coast up the coast of South America, joins the fleet. This swift squadron will consist of the Minneapolis, Columbia, New York and Brooklyn, each of which can easily make a speed of twenty knots.

Notwithstanding the demand which has been made in certain quarters for a deep cut in the proposed appropriation for the Navy, the friends of the measure are still hopeful that it will go through without any serious reduction. The bill as it now stands provides for two battleships, two scout cruisers, half a dozen torpedoboat destroyers and several small vessels for service in insular waters, and the radical advocates of economy in expenditures demand that the item for cruisers and torpedo craft shall be stricken out entirely. On the other hand, it is held by members of Congress who are careful students of naval conditions that the estimates for the vessels named cannot be eliminated without detriment to public interests. A clear statement of the case from that point of view has been made by Representative Dayton of West Virginia, who stands second on the House Committee on Naval Affairs. "The figures submitted to Congress by Secretary Morton," says Mr. Dayton, "were conservative in every way, and I fail to see how we will be able to depart from them at this session of Congress. Secretary Morton's estimate for the next year was \$114,000,000, of which \$60,000,000 was for the actual operating expenses of the Navy Department and Navy, \$44,000,000 for ships, etc., and \$10,000,000 for buildings, yards, etc. Of the total, \$14,000,000 is to comply with contracts, the remainder being for hulls, armor, etc. We have got to make appropriations to carry on the work on certain buildings under construction, unless we want them to remain in a half-completed shape. We need not make an appropriation for a single building or yard, but there are buildings in course of

construction, as I have stated, that must be provided for. Next year we will be able to cut off a good many millions, because at least twenty-five battleships, cruisers and other vessels will then have been completed and paid for. As a matter of fact, \$104,000,000 is the minimum limit that can be provided for, and this will not include a single cent for a new ship or building. We cannot afford to go back upon our policy of increasing the Navy, and I don't think Congress will permit this to be done, either."

So far as its possible usefulness to the Navy is concerned, the bill prepared by the Merchant Marine Commission is an excellent measure. It provides for a yearly subvention of five dollars per gross ton on American-built ships, a moderate subsidy for American ships carrying mails, for the creation of a naval reserve and for the encouragement of apprentices on American ships engaged in foreign trade. With regard to the naval reserve it is proposed to enroll officers and men employed in the merchant marine and deep-sea fisheries of the United States, who shall receive an annual retainer from the Government on condition that they shall be available for service in the Navy in time of war. This retainer ranges from one hundred dollars for the master or chief engineer of a ship of 5,000 tons or more down to twenty-five dollars for a seaman and fifteen dollars for an apprentice, the average being about fifty dollars. The authors of the bill believe that under this arrangement three thousand enrollments could be made in the first year and that their retainers, amounting to \$150,000, would be a wise investment for the reason that it would place at the disposal of the Navy in time of need a large body of men who have received more than the average amount of ship training. This scheme affords a working basis for the organization of the reserve which the Navy seriously needs, and the cost would be extremely small. Whether it would be fair to give the privilege of enrollment to sailors engaged in ocean commerce and yet withhold it from those employed in the enormous traffic on our inland waters is another question. Justice and good policy would seem to require that the privilege should be extended to all American sailors wheresoever employed.

In the form in which it passed the House on January 6 the Fortifications Appropriation Bill provides for an important change in the program for the construction of our coast defenses. Hitherto, in carrying out the project devised by the Endicott Board of 1886, work has been instituted at various points without any definite idea as to when it would be completed. The appropriations have been too widely distributed, the result being that although the project was begun nearly twenty years ago, it is only half finished, and some of the completed work will have to be done over again to meet changed conditions. It is now wisely proposed to abandon this policy by suspending new work altogether and using the yearly appropriation to complete the work already under way. This course has been repeatedly urged by the military authorities and its adoption by the House is an act of sound judgment. One specially commendable feature of the present bill is an item of \$300,000 for the extension of submarine defenses, the need of which was strongly urged by General Story, Chief of Artillery, in his recent annual report. General Story estimates that it will cost about \$3,000,000 to complete the torpedo defense of our principal harbors, and he holds that it would be criminal to neglect the work. The appropriation of \$300,000 for that purpose is grossly inadequate, but it is better than nothing inasmuch as it will enable the authorities to make a beginning on the work and trust to Congress to provide an additional appropriation every year until the project is completed. Another commendable provision of the pending measure is an appropriation of \$700,000 for fortifications in our insular possessions. This will enable the Government to make a start on the defenses at Manila, the need of which has frequently been pointed out by prominent officers of the Army and Navy.

Mr. John Barrett, American Minister to the Republic of Panama, makes the interesting suggestion that the functions of his office be consolidated with those of the Governor of the Panama Canal Zone, and as the proceeding would require no new legislation it has been taken under consideration by the War Department and the Department of State. The proposed consolidation would not only result in the saving of some \$15,000 annually required for the support of the American Legation at Panama, but it would also considerably simplify the administration of American affairs on the isthmus by placing those interests under a single control. The immediate effect of the plan suggested by Minister Barrett would be to abolish his office, but he points out that all matters at issue between the United States and Panama will be settled within a few months and that thereafter all questions in addition to those relating to the canal project can easily be taken care of by the Governor of the Canal Zone. Mr. Barrett remarks that under the dual system of control there is always danger of friction between the Minister and the Governor, whereas under a single control there would be no room for discord, and the administration would be more efficient as well as more economical. Minister Barrett and the present Governor of the Canal Zone, Major Gen. George W. Davis, U.S.A., have both done their utmost to develop an orderly and efficient sys-

tem of protection for American interests on the isthmus, but it is evident that the organization needs modification, and it would seem that Mr. Barrett had indicated one of the most important changes required. It is worth noting that his suggestion is identical with one made more than a year ago by the first American Minister to Panama, Mr. W. I. Buchanan.

Inasmuch as the item for transportation in the Army Appropriation Bill shows a reduction of \$3,000,000 as compared with the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, it is probable that there will be no joint maneuvers of the Army and organized militia this year—a probability which is sincerely to be regretted. For after all that has been said in criticism of the Manassas maneuvers of 1904, we believe it is the judgment of a large majority of the officers, both of the Army and of the National Guard, who attended them, that those exercises were worth all they cost, that the errors that characterized them were of minor consequence and that the general results of the encampment were of lasting value to the interests of military education in the country at large. If mistakes were made in last year's maneuvers that very fact should be accepted as proof of the need of further maneuvers to teach the troops how to avoid a repetition of those mistakes. If the maneuvers cost too much money, additional maneuvers should be held in order that sound standards of economy may be established. If the exercises imposed excessive and exhausting work on the National Guard, another encampment would show how to re-arrange the program so as to insure the maximum of field instruction at the minimum of necessary labor. But to contend, as some critics do, that the maneuvers should be abandoned because they were expensive or because they were attended by errors of judgment is simply to shut one's eyes to the very needs which the maneuvers were intended to supply.

Rear Admiral Henry N. Manney, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, has addressed a long letter to the Secretary of the Navy regarding the coal situation on the Asiatic Station. For unless the Navy's supply of coal in the East is replenished between now and April, the fleet will be without coal, and in the event that Great Britain should become involved in a war it would be impossible for the American fleet to purchase coal in the East. In his letter to the Secretary, Admiral Manney recommends that the coal supply on the Asiatic Station be maintained at seventy thousand tons, and that until the supply is fifty thousands tons the Department be authorized to purchase coal wherever it can. After the Navy obtains that amount of coal he thinks it would be wise to ship the coal purchased in this country out to the Asiatic Station in American bottoms only. Contracts have already been awarded to several American sailing vessels for the delivery of coal at Manila, but none of these vessels will reach there before April. Only one American steamship has been obtained which will contract for the delivery of coal at Manila and this vessel will not be ready to start from Baltimore until some time this month. Several New York papers have been attacking the Navy Department for not contracting with American shippers for the delivery of coal on the Asiatic Station. It has been almost impossible to get American shippers to bid for the transportation even at a rate from three to four dollars in excess of the bids of foreign shippers.

One lamentable result of the war in the Far East appears in the arrival in the United States of large numbers of destitute Russians who are leaving their own country to avoid military service, but whose poverty compels the immigration authorities to deport them. Within the last fortnight more than six hundred of these unfortunates have been deported from the port of New York alone, none of whom could comply with the requirement that each immigrant must have at least \$25 in order to obtain admission to the country. The condition of these persons is most distressing. In most cases they have spent their last dollar to secure passage to America, and upon their compulsory return to their own country they will find themselves utterly destitute in a land where there are few better off. Inasmuch as the steamship companies are obliged to return at their own expense persons barred by our immigration laws, it is strange that greater care is not taken at European ports to see that none but eligible immigrants are accepted as passengers.

The General Staff has recently taken up the question of furnishing items of reconnaissance material to the Army at large, and has prepared a very elaborate scheme whereby each Infantry company and troop of Cavalry and company of Light Artillery is to be provided with a few reconnaissance instruments, such as a sketching case, prismatic compass, box compass, and projector—just the main essentials of any reconnaissance work. The cost of furnishing the Army at large with these items will amount to \$25,000, and it will take about three years to equip the Army with these articles, which the General Staff and the Secretary of War believe to be necessary.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has, according to the best authority, completed its bill. The committee was presented by its chairman, Representative Foss, to Secretary Morton on January 11 and spent some time in a discussion with him of the naval situation in Congress and the prospect for naval legislation.

The announcement that Brazil will shortly raise her legation at Washington to the dignity of an embassy is extremely gratifying, and, of course, has been immediately followed by similar action on the part of the United States with reference to the American legation at Rio de Janeiro. Our trade, as well as our political relations with Brazil, have become increasingly intimate in recent years, and it is eminently appropriate that this community of interest should be recognized by the adoption of the most dignified form of diplomatic intercourse between the two nations. The stability, order and progress which distinguish the Brazilian Republic give her a place of immense importance in the affairs of the South American continent. She exerts a steady moral influence upon her less tranquil sister republics which is at once powerful and wholesome and which entitles her to the unflinching sympathy and friendship of the United States. But there is another and still more important reason why we should most earnestly strive to win and hold her cordial good will. If an attempt is ever made by a nation of Europe to violate the Monroe Doctrine it may be with respect to Brazilian territory. There are now present in one or two States of Brazil certain conditions which some observers have interpreted as foreshadowing such an attempt in years not far distant. Vast colonial enterprises have been instituted there and the communities thus established are made up of Europeans who not only retain their allegiance to the fatherland, but hold steadfastly to the language, customs, business methods and social institutions of their native country. Those who foresee in these conditions a peril to the Monroe Doctrine explain by predicting that when these colonies have grown strong in population and wealth they will revolt against the government of Brazil, proclaim themselves colonies of a European power and ask it to recognize and protect them as such. Such an emergency would involve a crucial test of the integrity of the Monroe Doctrine, and would confront the United States with a task in which she would deserve and need the vigorous support of each of the other American republics. In view of the possibility, however remote, of such an emergency, it is specially desirable that the American republics, great and small, shall get closer together in a mutual understanding that would enable them to act effectively for the common defense in time of danger. As one means to that end we hope that others of the sisterhood of republics may follow the example of Brazil and establish embassies in Washington.

A recent order from the Secretary of War, directing the establishment of a training school for bakers at Fort Riley, Kas., is a step in the right direction. When it is realized how completely the enlisted man depends upon good food for his health and efficiency, it is not too much to say that no expense should be spared to provide him with the best the skill of man can devise for his rations. "Bread is the staff of life" is just as true as it ever was, and if the men in the ranks can be fed on good bread many difficulties of hygiene will be eliminated from the army. The component parts of our Army ration are undoubtedly superior to any in the world, but the preparation and cooking of the ration up to the present time has left much to be desired. In the French army only well-instructed men are detailed as cooks, and if complaints are made as to the cooking, strict investigation is at once made to discover the reasons for complaint. When food is properly cooked it is eaten and not wasted, and the commissariat of the Army will gladly welcome any method whereby the quantity of food necessary for an army can be reduced by ever so small a percentage. A satisfied stomach means a contented man. Dating from some time previous to the Spanish War the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting of the Navy Department began the education of cooks for the naval service, and a regular cooking school was established in the New York Navy Yard for the instruction of that important functionary the ship's cook. These men were educated in all important branches of cooking, and among the number who graduated from this school were many whose skill was so commendable that positions were offered them in several hotels in various parts of the country. The ship's cook and the mess cook, in the Navy, have always been looked upon as among the most important billets of the enlisted personnel, and the result has been that with scarcely an exception the food provided for the men on the forecabin will compare favorably with that consumed in the cabin. It has been noted by the medical officers serving on board our warships that a good set of mess cooks is sure to be accompanied by a healthy ship's company.

Further evidence of the difficulties attending the development of civil rule under American authority in the Moro Province of the Southern islands of the Philippine Archipelago appears in the affair in the Island of Jolo, Jan. 8, in which Lieut. James M. Jewell, 14th U.S. Cav., and an enlisted man of that command were killed, and Lieut. Robert C. Richardson, 14th U.S. Cav.; Capt. Halstead Dorey, 4th U.S. Inf., and Lieut. Roy W. Ashbrook, 17th U.S. Inf., were wounded. These casualties happened in connection with the capture of a fort held by Datto Ali, a Moro irreconcilable who, as was stated in the annual report of General Wood, commanding the Department of Mindanao, P.I., which we published Dec. 24, has persistently resisted all efforts to suppress his traffic in slaves. For more than a year Ali, with some 3,000 armed followers, has fought every attempt to bring him into submission to American authority. In March, 1904, a large fort which he had built at Serenaya was captured

by American troops, but Ali and a numerous party of his tribesmen escaped into the jungle country where they have since defeated all efforts to capture them. In May following they ambushed Company F of the 17th Infantry with disastrous results to that command and severe losses to themselves, and since then they have been constantly pursued by expeditions under orders to capture or exterminate them. Major Hugh L. Scott, 14th U.S. Cav., Governor of the Moro Province, has repeatedly endeavored to conciliate Ali, but without success, and consequently there has been nothing to do but continue military operations against him. The brief despatches reporting the engagement in which Lieutenant Jewell was slain state that the Moro leader was killed. If this refers to Ali it means that the backbone of the Moro opposition to American authority in Jolo has been broken and that one of the hardest tasks of the entire American campaign in the Philippines has at last been accomplished.

Secretary Morton and Admiral Dewey and his staff, who went to Hampton Roads to review the North Atlantic Fleet January 9-on the Dolphin, returned to Washington Jan. 10. So excellent was the formation of the ships and so efficient the maneuvering that as the long line of ships passed in review in front of the Dolphin the admiral signaled to the Commander-in-chief, Rear Admiral A. S. Barker, "Well done." The battleships will go direct to Culebra. The torpedo boat flotilla will go by way of Charleston and the Coast Squadron will follow later. It has been decided that as soon as the ships are ready for commission the North Atlantic Fleet shall consist of a Battleship Squadron of two divisions, and of three Cruiser Squadrons; the first squadron to consist of four armored cruisers with the West Virginia as flagship, and the other two squadrons each of four sheathed cruisers with the Brooklyn as the flagship of one and the Olympia as the flagship of the other. These squadrons will alternate for duty on what have in the past been known as the European, Caribbean and South Atlantic Stations. Under the new arrangement, however, they will be integral parts of the North Atlantic Station and will be detached from time to time for special duty in foreign waters. Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, now Commander-in-Chief of the Training Squadron, and Capt. Willard H. Brownson, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, are both applicants for the command of the first cruiser squadron. No decision has been reached as to this appointment, nor has Captain Brownson's successor at the Naval Academy been chosen.

While the United States Navy represents and will continue to require a heavy outlay, no sane American can contemplate the assembling of the North Atlantic Fleet in Hampton Roads Jan. 9 without realizing that the people have something splendid to show for their money. That fleet presented the most powerful display of naval strength ever assembled under the Stars and Stripes. It was but slightly inferior in strength to either the Home Fleet or the Channel Fleet of the British navy, and except in the one item of armored cruisers it was more formidable than the entire navy of Japan at the outbreak of the present war. Add to it the Cruiser Division and the Caribbean Squadron now awaiting the main fleet in the West Indies, and the aggregate would far outweigh the entire naval strength of Japan. In the great fleet soon to assemble in the Caribbean Sea for winter maneuvers there is an object lesson in American naval progress which the nations of the world will regard with the most respectful interest. It not only represents an enormous expenditure of money and energy, but it gives visible expression to a profound national conviction that the safety of our interests on land and sea depend upon our preparedness to defend them. The strength of the fleet itself, the thorough condition of its individual ships and the alertness, intelligence and character of their officers and crews should and undoubtedly do convince the American people that they have a Navy to be proud of, and one which should be steadily enlarged on a scale commensurate with national resources and national needs.

Capt. S. W. B. Diehl, Judge Advocate General of the Navy, is still at work examining the proposed bill for the regulation of wireless telegraphy in this country. After making a careful examination as to the legal soundness of the measure he will return the bill to the Secretary of the Navy, who will give it his final approval and it will be then introduced by a member of the Naval Committee. Rear Admiral Henry N. Manney, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, has diligently avoided becoming involved in a discussion with wireless companies. He has, however, at the request of the Secretary, replied to certain rough notes on wireless telegraphy which were prepared for the Secretary of the Navy by the president of a wireless company, who stated among other things that this company did not experiment, whereas the systems in use by the bureau were in an experimental stage. Rear Admiral Manney calls attention to the statement and says that the Navy does not desire a system which cannot be improved upon by experiment.

Major General Corbin, U.S.A., commanding the Philippines Division, has detailed a board, to consist of Lieut. Col. John G. D. Knight, General Staff; Major Charles G. Starr, Assistant Adjutant General, and Capt. William E. Horton, aide-de-camp, to take into consideration the details of administration of the several staff depart-

ments in the divisions; also the number of officers necessary to perform efficiently the duties thereof, and from time to time to make recommendations to the division commander of changes, that in their opinion, will be for the betterment of the Service, having in mind so far as possible a reduction of expenses and increase of efficiency. Chiefs of departments have been directed to render the board every assistance, giving their best efforts to aid the ends in view. Special consideration will be given to the reduction of depots and garrisons where large rents are paid, and, where rents are necessary, to determine a proper and fair amount that should be paid. The number and grade of civil employees will have careful consideration. Where men are paid beyond the value of services rendered, reductions will be recommended; on the other hand, where men are not paid enough, increases will be considered. The amount of water and land transportation required will be well and fully inquired into.

In view of the charge conspicuously published by a leading newspaper of New York that yellow fever has reappeared in Cuba, special interest attaches to a statement made by Dr. Carlos Finlay, Chief to the Cuban Health Department, at the first session of the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association in Havana, Jan. 10. Dr. Finlay stated that there were two cases of yellow fever in the Province of Santiago in October of last year, but that those were the only cases that had occurred in the entire island since 1901. He expressed the belief, moreover, that those cases were not due to any neglect on the part of the local health authorities, but that they were caused by infection transmitted by mosquitoes from a ship quarantined with the disease on board. Dr. Finlay declared that the Cuban Government was doing its best to maintain the splendid health conditions and sanitary safeguards established in the island by the Medical Corps of the United States Army during the American occupation, and he paid an earnest tribute to the officers of that corps whose courage, zeal and self-sacrifice had virtually banished yellow fever from Cuba. There is evidently a gross misunderstanding as to health conditions in Cuba, and if Dr. Finlay's statement is all right, the assertions contained in current newspaper despatches from Havana and Santiago are all wrong.

Should the bill for the appointment of an Assistant Judge Advocate General of the Navy with the rank of commander pass Congress, as recommended by Secretary Morton, it is generally understood that the President would select for the new position Mr. E. P. Hanna, at present solicitor of the Navy Department. Mr. Hanna has for many years been identified with the Judge Advocate General's Office of the Navy Department and has been the author of a majority of the legal opinions emanating from that office. He is highly regarded in the Navy and has stood exceedingly high with the past three Secretaries of the Navy. Secretary Morton, in his letter of transmittal to Congress, calls attention to the fact that the Judge Advocate General's Department of the Army is a well organized department and that the need for an additional legal officer in the Navy is very apparent. It is generally understood that this bill, in view of the fact that Mr. Hanna will probably get the appointment, is favorably regarded by the Chairmen of the House and Senate Committees on Naval Affairs.

The Ordnance Department of the Army has suspended the issue of the new model magazine rifle to the Army as a result of reports received by the General Staff from United States Army officers with the Japanese and Russian armies in Manchuria, which tend to show that the American arm is not equipped with a proper bayonet. The new model rifle, about 60,000 of which have already been manufactured, is provided with a rod bayonet. The military history of the past forty years, up to the outbreak of the war in the Far East, minimized the value of the bayonet. Reports received from Manchuria, however, show that the bayonet has been of incalculable use in the war there and, for this reason the officers of the Ordnance Department intend to ascertain whether or not the rod bayonet with the new arm will meet all the possible demands of modern warfare.

At the Cabinet meeting January 10 Secretary Morton discussed with the President and Secretary Taft the question of erecting barracks for the marine battalion at Panama, and later in the day Mr. Morton conferred with Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott, commandant of the Marine Corps, on the same subject. The plans for this work have already been drawn and it is hoped that Congress will see the necessity for appropriating the requisite amount to cover the cost. In his hearing before the House Naval Committee on January 10 General Elliott called the attention of the Committee to the necessity for this appropriation if the battalion is to be kept there, as is the apparent purpose of the authorities.

On the part of engineer officers in the Navy there is objection to the recommendation of the General Board, published last week, that they be placed on the proposed "reserved list" with other officers who are retired in grade for age. Engineer officers point to the fact that they are now relieved of sea duty after reaching command rank and they see no reason why they should be removed from the active list and placed on a list with those officers who are retired because of advanced age.

Writing from Hampton Roads, an enlisted man of the Navy says: "Last night at Old Point Comfort was an exceedingly inclement one, and owing to the bitter cold and heavy wind blowing, the steam launches of several ships lying in the Roads were not allowed to make their 10:30 trip. This necessitated the staying on shore of several petty officers, who had been sent there on duty. After having waited until 11:15 p.m., with no sign of a steam launch, and being almost frozen, they decided to look for accommodations for the night. At the first hotel to which they applied for admission they were informed that they had no rooms vacant. They next tried the Chamberlin, and were informed that they could not accommodate enlisted men in the uniform of the Service." With reference to this we would explain that the Chamberlin Hotel is on a Government reservation, and hence subject, to a certain extent, to military law. The proprietors have instructions from the commanding officer not to serve in the bar, or otherwise, enlisted men. So far as the enlisted men of the Navy are concerned, there have been similar instructions from time to time by the commanding officers of the vessels. There may have been some exception made in the case of these men in giving them lodging for the night, but we presume that the clerk of the hotel in this case, in obedience to general instructions, refused to accommodate them, in line with the general orders not to give accommodations to enlisted men. This answers our correspondent's inquiry as to whether "a public hostelry which caters to the general public has a right to refuse a man meat, and a place to lay his head, simply because he wears the uniform of his country." It would seem that some way might be found to save sailors necessarily detained on shore from walking the streets in an inclement night, because all of the houses of entertainment had closed their doors to them.

In a letter addressed to the Electric Boat Company of New York, awarding to them the contract for the four submarine boats to be built in accordance with the provision of the Navy Act of last year which provided \$800,000 for this purpose, Secretary Morton says: "The Department accepts the offer made by the Electric Boat Company as to the award to them of a contract for two submarine boats of approximately 105 feet and eighty-one feet in length, respectively, and forwards herewith a copy of a letter addressed to the Lake Torpedobomb Company under date of December 21, 1904, which embodies all the material conditions named by the Electric Boat Company in the above noted letter." The Secretary further says that the Department reserves the right to impose such conditions as to size, speed and other qualities of the boats contracted for as it may desire. In his letter to the Lake Torpedobomb Company the Secretary offered to hold up the awarding of the contracts for the other two boats until next May, provided the company would in the meantime offer a boat for trial. The company replied that it was so taken up with orders for other work that it could not agree to submit a boat for trial. The Secretary accordingly awarded the contracts for all four boats to the Electric Company. The boats are to be built by the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, of which Francis T. Bowles, formerly Chief Constructor of the Navy, is president. The cost for the larger boat is \$250,000, and for the smaller boat \$200,000. The Board on Construction is now at work on the general characteristics of the boats. The boats are of the Holland type.

The following opinion of the Judge Advocate General of the Army relative to the liability of officers of the Army to personal taxation will be of interest: "The authorities of a State or Territory (or, of course, of a county, town, etc.), are not empowered to tax an officer or soldier of the Army on account of his pay, or for any personal property in his possession properly required for the due exercise of his office or performance of his military duties. Officers and soldiers of the Army are instrumentalities provided by law to enable or assist the President to exercise his constitutional function of Commander-in-Chief and Executive of the Nation. The pay and emoluments furnished them by Congress are means to make their services possible and effective, and their right to receive and enjoy the same cannot be in any degree impaired or infringed upon by the authorities of a distinct and inferior sovereignty. And the same principle of exemption properly applies to their arms, equipments, horses and other personal property required to be possessed and employed by them in the military service. An officer or soldier of the Army, though not taxable officially, may be and often is taxable personally. He is not taxable by a State for his pay, or for the arms, instruments, uniform clothing or other personal property pertaining to his official office or capacity, but as to household furniture and other personal property, not military, he is (except where stationed at a place under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States) equally subject with other residents or inhabitants to taxation under the local law."

The Court of Claims has just decided that an officer of the Spanish War Volunteers who was sick at the time of receiving a furlough and who continued sick thereafter is entitled to the extra pay provided by the Act of January 12, 1899. The decision extends to those who were sick at home or at a hospital, the only limitation being that the officer shall have been sick in line of duty while on a duty status and not while on furlough. Under this and a prior decision, an officer once specially ordered to duty in the furlough and taken sick while on such duty, is entitled to the extra pay. The attorneys for the officers in these test cases, the Messrs. King, of Washington, state that the number of claims affected by these decisions is surprising. One mustering officer testified that for several weeks after the return from Porto Rico hardly an officer of one New England regiment was fit for duty, and many were seriously ill. It is anticipated that including all classes of claims for extra pay prosecuted to judgment in the Court of Claims, this session of Congress will appropriate about \$100,000. This will be applied only to the payment of judgments entered before the adjournment of Congress and the appropriation will not anticipate future judgments. Such entries will have to await the next Congress. The current appropriation will also provide for payment for one hundred and ten judgments to officers and men of the Philippine Volunteers whose claims were

disallowed by the Treasury Department before the Court of Claims decided the Pierson and Beal cases.

Among the most recent installations of the wireless telegraph system afloat, by the Navy Department, is on board the battleship Ohio, recently commissioned at the Mare Island Navy Yard for service in the Pacific. It is the expressed intention of Rear Admiral Manney, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, to install this system in all the larger vessels of the Navy as rapidly as funds for the purpose become available. The successful result of the experiments for the purpose of ascertaining how far at sea it is practicable to convey noon signals from an observatory as a substitute for the traditional "noon sight" for longitude will be of the greatest advantage. Signals can be sent as well in cloudy or thick weather as in fair weather, so that the navigator of a ship can plot his noon position as accurately in a fog as with the sun in full sight. As the signals by wireless telegraphy are practically instantaneous, a modification of the chronometer system has been suggested and two sets of chronometers are to be installed, one set for ordinary navigation purposes where the sun is taken, and the supplementary set to be used for determination of the accuracy of the set by wireless telegraphy. It is believed that many modifications in existing methods will follow the new system.

Col. James Regan, 9th U.S. Inf., is so greatly impressed with the educational value of the joint maneuvers in Virginia in September of last year that he believes they should be repeated regularly every year. In an article on this subject published in the Journal of the Military Service Institution, he dwells at length upon the benefit of such exercises to the National Guard, and adds that while those troops undoubtedly overworked at Manassas, their conduct was "most exemplary." "The esprit de corps of companies and regiments," he says, "was remarkable, and where it showed the most was in the grand review, involving in the case of the 2d New York Infantry, a march of seventeen and one-half miles, a severe test after the four days of battle. Well may New York feel proud of this regiment; it is a most remarkable one. I believe this regiment was the strongest of any in the maneuvers, and it seemed to be a pride with them to maintain their numbers to the end. The 9th Massachusetts Infantry was also splendid in this direction."

"Field Officer" writes to us saying: "We have been hearing for some time that a new uniform order is soon to be issued. A word or two as to the character of the proposed order may do some good. We have uniforms enough and some to spare. What we need is an order to secure uniformity in the wearing of uniforms. A series of directions to post commanders to regulate the uniforms on their respective posts will not meet the requirements of the case. This is not a matter to be regulated by post commanders, but for them by the War Department; by all means let us have an order which will be an order and which will direct what shall be worn upon all ordinary and extraordinary occasions. A 'table of occasions' with references and foot notes showing what a second lieutenant should wear, when a major general is mounted, will not fill the bill. It seems to be 'up to' the General Staff. Let us hope that they will rise to the occasion—without a 'table.'"

Volume 18 of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the Civil War, which has been published by the Navy Department, deals with the operations of the West Gulf Blockading Squadron from Feb. 21 to July 14, 1862, the documents relating to which describe in detail the passage of Fort St. Philip and Fort Jackson, the occupation of New Orleans on April 24 and 25, the passage of Vicksburg by Farragut June 28, and many other important performances in the Mississippi and along the Gulf coast between St. Andrews Bay and the mouth of the Rio Grande. The compilation of these records by Mr. Charles W. Stewart, superintendent of Library and Naval War Records, has been performed with so much care, intelligence and thoroughness that each volume of the series serves as a monument to his patent industry, and the completed work will occupy a place distinctly its own in the rich and varied literature of the Civil War.

Secretary Morton has designated for examination for appointment as chaplain in the Navy Father J. F. M. McGinnity, vice Father Joseph M. MacGrail, dismissed. No official announcement has been made of the dismissal of MacGrail, but the order has been issued. Indeed, it was the President's wish that the matter not be exploited. MacGrail was tried by court-martial on the Asiatic Station last summer, charged with scandalous conduct. He was found guilty and sentenced to dismissal. Every effort was made by his friends to induce the President to permit him to resign, but in view of the evidence this request was denied. By request of the Navy Department the announcement of MacGrail's dismissal was withheld until the appointment to fill his vacancy was made.

"There is absolutely no truth whatever in the story recently printed that I thought of asking to be placed on the retired list next May. I have never had such a thought and I intend to remain on the active list until my statutory retirement for age in October next. I have not the slightest objection to your quoting me to this effect." This statement, which will be of interest to many officers in the Army, was made to the Washington representative of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL this week by Major Gen. George L. Gillespie, Assistant Chief of Staff, when his attention was called to the statement that there was a "rumor" to the effect that he intended to ask for retirement in May. General Gillespie, while not relishing that such a report should have been published at this time, treated the matter as a joke, but asked that it be denied most positively.

The following promotions will occur in the Army Ordnance Department upon the retirement with advanced rank of Col. Charles Shaler: Lieut. Col. C. S. Smith to be colonel, vice Shaler; Major A. H. Russell to be lieutenant colonel, and Capt. B. W. Dunn to be major. The promotion of Captain Dunn will leave another vacancy in the grade of captain which will be open to detail from the line. The following promotions will occur in

the Medical Department of the Army as a result of the retirement with advanced rank of Col. Charles Smart: Lieut. Col. John Van R. Hoff to be colonel; Major W. B. Davis to be lieutenant colonel, and Capt. C. C. McCulloch to be major.

For a number of reasons a booklet, "Digging Through to Manila," published in the holidays, is of interest to Army people. It was written by Mrs. George Edward Pickett, the widow of the soldier known to the world as the leader of the hopeless last charge at Gettysburg, and the mother of Major George E. Pickett, U.S.A. It is dedicated not alone to her own two little grandsons whose bright, infantile faces form the frontispiece, but to all Army children who have waited and longed for the return of their fathers from the Philippines. The pathetic verses relate an incident in the lives of the two little ones nearest her own heart as, when weary with waiting, they devised in their loving hearts a plan for annihilating the distance that separated them from the loved one so long absent and so sadly missed. The hearts of all mothers will respond to the tenderness of the lines and especially will the little book be of interest to those who sadly watched the Summer as she sailed from New York harbor on her long journey to the far-off islands. The book is illustrated by Miss M. Mueden, whose paintings have won so many prizes in important exhibitions as to give her high standing in the art world. The mechanical work is attractive and the booklet as a whole is worthy of the author so well known for her work in other phases of the writer's art.

The Secretary of the Navy has authorized the establishment of a Navy Pay Office at Manila, and has assigned Paymr. T. S. Jewett, U.S.N., as the first incumbent of that office when created. The function of a Navy pay office is to purchase stores and outfits for ships making requisition for such articles, and in a general way it is the Government fiduciary agent for all transactions involving treasury warrants for money. Paymaster Jewett will not be detached from the Cavite station until March 10 next, at which date Paymr. T. J. Arms, U.S.N., will report as his relief. Paymaster Arms is at present on duty on board the naval prison ship Southey, Portsmouth, N.H.

The nomination of Col. William L. Alexander of the Subsistence Department of the Army to be a brigadier general on the retired list of the Army was sent to the Senate this week. Colonel Alexander, who is stationed in Washington as assistant to the Commissary General, will receive his promotion on retirement under the provisions of the Act of April 23, 1904, because of creditable services during the Civil War. His retirement will result in the promotion of Lieut. Col. Henry B. Osgood to be a colonel; Major William H. Baldwin to be lieutenant colonel and Capt. Hugh J. Gallagher to be major.

Five of the ten vacancies in the grade of post quartermaster sergeants were filled this week by the appointment of the following to be post quartermaster sergeants in the Army: Sergt. Roland Bower, 29th Inf.; Battalion Sergt. Major George F. McGurran, 21st Inf.; 1st Sergt. Peter V. Kuhn, 13th Inf.; 1st Sergt. Charles J. Isley, 78th Co., Coast Art., and Squadron Sergt. Major William A. Grey, 8th Cav. There are still five vacancies in the grade of post quartermaster sergeant.

All of the twenty-eight vacancies in the grade of warrant machinist in the Navy have been filled and there will not be another examination until next September. The Bureau of Navigation is entirely satisfied with the recruiting which is now going on, but there is a shortage of petty officers which is the source of considerable trouble. The crews for the West Virginia and the Colorado are now being assembled and are being trained.

There is talk of one graduate of the U.S.M.A. succeeding another as American Ambassador to France. Gen. Horace Porter, the present Ambassador, who was graduated from the Academy July 1, 1860, according to unofficial reports, may be succeeded by Arthur S. Hardy, who was graduated from the Academy June 15, 1869, and is at present the American Minister to Spain.

The Board of Ordnance and Fortifications at its December meeting made the following allotments: \$1,665.23 to provide four extra rounds of 12-inch ammunition to enable the test of delay and non-delay action, fuzes to be made at 45 degrees and at normal impact: \$389.16 to cover the cost of the test of the Schou smoke compound for use in shells.

Lieut. Gen. A. R. Chaffee this week decided that post non-commissioned officers and non-commissioned officers of the Artillery Corps must have on hand ready for use the heavy marching equipment required of all enlisted men. The question of whether non-com. officers of this class should have such a kit was referred to the War Department recently and has been settled by the decision of General Chaffee.

It is interesting to note that in the specifications for all the new docks to be constructed for the Navy lately issued, no timber structures are named. The wooden docks served a temporary purpose, and now we are to have docks which will endure as long as it may be required. The few timber docks built were sources of expense almost as soon as completed.

The Arkansas has been at Indian Head this week for the purpose of firing a number of shells to test the new band designed by the Special Board on Ordnance, which it is believed will do away with the tumbling of the projectiles. These tests will be continued through the week and at the conclusion the Arkansas will join the Coast Squadron.

Availing himself of the opportunity under the provision permitting retirement after forty years' service for officers who saw service in the Civil War, Rear Admiral George W. Pigman has applied to the Navy Department for retirement. His application will be approved.

UNIFORM OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY.*

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. The garments, head gear, foot gear, ornaments, insignia, buttons, decorations, and other articles herein specified, grouped in the manner prescribed, will constitute the uniforms of the United States Army, and will be worn on the occasions prescribed (see Table of Occasions) unless otherwise directed by proper authority.

The various articles will conform in quality, design, and color to the sealed standard patterns deposited in the War Department.

2. The proper dress will be determined by the commanding officer with due regard to prescribed regulations (see Table of Occasions), the season of the year, and the state of the weather.

Officers serving with troops will wear the prescribed uniform and will, by their appearance, set an example of neatness and strict conformity to regulations in uniform and equipment.

All officers not serving with troops shall, during the hours of duty, wear the prescribed uniform, unless authorized by the War Department to wear civilian clothing.

3. When officers or enlisted men wear civilian dress, it will not be accompanied by any mark or part of the uniform. Enlisted men, on or off duty, will not wear civilian dress without permission of their commanding officer.

4. No decoration received from a foreign government by officers or enlisted men shall be publicly shown or exposed upon the person.

5. The medal of honor may be worn by officers and enlisted men entitled thereto on all occasions of ceremony in full dress; the medal shall be worn pendant from the neck, the ribbon passing between the upper and lower hooks of the coat collar so that the medal proper shall hang about one inch below the opening of the collar.

6. The various distinctive marks given for excellence in rifle practice may be worn on the breast by officers and enlisted men entitled to them, on all occasions of ceremony, in the manner prescribed in the next paragraph; they will precede all badges of military societies (from the wearer's right to left), and will be preceded by badges of campaigns which may be adopted by the War Department.

7. Badges of military societies.—Officers and enlisted men who, in their own right or by right of inheritance, are members of military societies of men who served in the armies and navies of the United States in the War of the Revolution, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, the War of the Rebellion, or the Indian Wars of the United States, the Spanish-American War and the incidental insurrection in the Philippines, or the China Relief Expedition, or are members of the Regular Army and Navy Union of the United States, may wear on all occasions of ceremony, when full dress is required, the distinctive badges adopted by such societies, or such other medals as may be authorized by proper authority. Officers and enlisted men who served as officers, non-commissioned officers, privates, or other enlisted men in the Regular Army, volunteer or militia forces of the United States, during the War of the Rebellion and have been honorably discharged from the Service, or still remain in the same, may wear on occasion of ceremony, when full dress is required, the distinctive Army badge ordered for or adopted by the Army corps or division, respectively, in which they served. Badges to be worn on the left breast of the coat, suspended by a ribbon from a bar of metal passed through the upper ends and tops of the ribbons forming a horizontal line, the outer ends of which will be from three to four inches below the top of the shoulder, according to the height of the wearer.

8. Shoulder knots and shoulder straps will be worn by commissioned officers only. Shoulder straps will always be placed on the dress coat, as herein prescribed; their use on the full-dress coat is forbidden.

9. The uniform of general officers on the retired list is that prescribed for general officers of corresponding grade on the active list. If retired while serving as general officer in a corps or department, the insignia of such corps or department will be omitted. The uniform of an officer below the grade of brigadier general on the retired list is that prescribed for an officer of his rank in the corps, department, or arm of service in which he last served, except that the number of the regiment or insignia of corps or department will not be worn. A retired officer with brevet commission, either in the Regular or Volunteer service of the Army of the United States, may wear the uniform of his highest brevet grade, and a retired officer who has held a commission, not brevet, in the Volunteer service, may wear the uniform of his highest grade in that service, except that the number of the regiment or insignia of corps or department will not be worn. Retired officers may, at their option, wear the pattern of uniform which was prescribed at the date of their retirement, or as prescribed herein, but the two uniforms will not be mixed.

10. In case of inclement weather when caps, waterproofs, or overcoats are worn, shoulder knots will take the place of epaulets for general officers.

11. When a particular coat or vestment is required by the church to which a chaplain belongs he may wear such coat or vestment while conducting services.

12. In foreign countries, on occasions of reviews, public balls, entertainments given by military or naval authorities, or messes, or by civil officials, during official visits of ceremony, and at social functions partaking of an official character, officers will appear in uniform suitable for the occasion.

13. The saber will be habitually worn hooked up when dismounted, guard to the rear; when worn with the overcoat, the belt will be inside and the saber outside of the overcoat. The proper saber knot will always be worn with the saber.

14. Enlisted men will not be permitted to wear any articles of uniform which are not furnished by the Quartermaster's Department.

15. The service uniforms are made of wool or cotton. The woolen uniform is prescribed for wear in the United States proper, including Alaska, and will be furnished in heavy weight for winter wear and light weight for summer. The cotton uniform is prescribed for tropical use only, except as authorized in paragraph 108, at emplacements.

16. It is not permitted to combine outer garments of wool with others of cotton in the service uniform of officers or enlisted men.

The material of the service uniform, the overcoat, and

the service hat, will be made water repellent, as nearly as practicable.

DESCRIPTION OF GARMENTS AND OTHER ARTICLES OF UNIFORM FOR OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

Full-Dress Coat.

17. For all officers, except chaplains.—A double-breasted frock coat of dark-blue cloth, with standing collar; the skirt to extend from one-half to three-quarters the distance from the point of the hip to the bend of the knee; the lining to be black, with pockets on the inside of skirt, and the coat to conform, in material and cut, to the sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General.

For general officers the collar will be made of blue-black velvet; the sleeve will have a cuff of blue-black velvet four inches wide. For other officers the collar will be made of the same material as the coat, and the cuffs will simply be a continuation of the material of the sleeves.

Shoulder ornaments.—For general officers, epaulets (see paragraph 37).

For all other officers, shoulder knots of gold-wire cord, as hereafter described under "Shoulder knots" (par. 38). To be securely fastened to the coat, and to be made detachable for all officers.

Collar ornament.—The ornamentation of the collar for the General will be such as he may prescribe; for the Lieutenant General, such as he may prescribe, after consultation with the General.

For other general officers the collar will be ornamented with a band of oak leaves embroidered in gold, and extending all the way around.

For other officers the ornament will consist of two bands of ½ inch gold-wire lace, two vellums, passing all around the collar and parallel with its edge, the upper edge of the upper band being ¼ inch from the edge of the collar, the lower edge of the lower band resting on the collar seam. The upper band to be brought down parallel to the front edge of the collar and distant ¼ inch therefrom, and to be joined to the lower band. The two bands of gold-wire lace to be on a ground of silk or cloth of the color of the facings of the corps, department, or arm of the Service, with an interval of not less than ½ inch nor more than ¾ inch between the bands.

Sleeve ornament.—The ornamentation of the sleeve for the General will be such as he may prescribe; for the Lieutenant General, such as he may prescribe, after consultation with the General.

For other general officers the velvet cuff of the sleeve will be ornamented with a band of oak leaves embroidered in gold, passing around the cuff; the top of the band of oak leaves to be one inch below the upper edge of the velvet cuff; to be surmounted by two stars for a major general and one star for a brigadier general, embroidered in silver, each star to have one point up and placed above the velvet cuff.

For general officers of the staff departments, except the General Staff Corps, the proper insignia will be placed one inch above the velvet cuff, and the stars, as before, one inch above the insignia.

For all other officers the sleeves will be ornamented with a band of ½ inch gold-wire lace, two vellums, passing around the cuff 2½ inches from the end of the sleeve; to be surmounted by the insignia of rank, indicated by flat gold-wire lace 1-8 inch in width (see Insignia, par. 56). The insignia of the corps, department, or arm of service, in gold or silver metal or embroidery (see Insignia, par. 56) will be placed in the center of the open space under the lace insignia.

Buttons.—Two regulation gilt buttons will be placed at the back of the waist, and one regulation gilt button near the end of each skirt, making four buttons on the back of the coat, for all officers.

Three small regulation gilt buttons will be placed on the cuff at sleeve, for general officers only.

For officers of the various grades regulation gilt buttons will be placed on the breast of the coat as follows:

General.—Two rows, twelve in each row, placed by fours, the distance between rows being from eight to ten inches at the top and from four to five inches at the bottom; rows and groups to be symmetrically disposed.

Lieutenant General.—The same as for the General, except that there will be ten buttons in each row, the upper and lower groups by threes and the middle groups by fours.

Major general.—The same as for the General, except that there will be nine buttons in each row, placed by threes.

Brigadier general.—The same as for the General, except that there will be eight buttons in each row, placed in pairs.

Colonel, lieutenant colonel and major.—The same as for the General, except that there will be nine buttons in each row, buttons at equal intervals.

Captain, first lieutenant, second lieutenant, and additional second lieutenant.—The same as for a colonel, except that there will be seven buttons in each row.

For the Chief of Engineers.—The same as that of general officers with the following exceptions:

Piping.—A piping of scarlet velvet 1-8 inch wide, to be placed along the upper and outer edges of the lapels, continuing down the edges of the skirt to the bottom, and from top to back flaps in middle of back to bottom of skirt.

Skirt facings: To be of scarlet velvet with one row of ½ inch gold two-line vellum thread lace placed upon white braid, showing 3-32 inch of braid on each side, ¼ inch from the outer edge of the scarlet velvet, following the vertical and horizontal lines, with a regulation gilt button placed in the lower corner of the scarlet velvet just inside the gold lace.

For all other officers of the Corps of Engineers.—The same as for other officers with the following exceptions:

Piping.—A piping of scarlet cloth 1-8 inch wide, to be placed around the base of neck, the edge of collar lace along top, and down the front edge of lapel, stopping at the bottom, and from top of back flap in the middle of the back to the bottom of skirt.

Skirt facings: To be of scarlet cloth with one row of ½ inch gold-wire two-line vellum lace placed upon white braid, showing 3-32 inch of braid on each side, ¼ inch from the outer edge of the scarlet cloth, following the vertical and horizontal lines, with a regulation gilt button placed in the lower corner of the scarlet cloth just inside the gold lace.

For chaplains.—A black frock coat, without ornamentation, with standing collar, one row of nine black silk buttons on the breast. Of same length as for other officers.

Dress Coat.

18. For general officers.—A sack coat of dark-blue cloth or serge; three small regulation gilt buttons will be placed on the cuff at sleeve; high rolling collar; double-breasted with two rows of regulation gilt buttons grouped according to rank, as on the full-dress coat; the skirt to extend one-third the distance from the point of the hip to the bend of the knee. A slit extending from two inches above to two inches below the hip, so as to permit of hooking up of saber. A shoulder strap, as hereafter described (par. 39), will be placed on each shoulder, adjacent to the seam, and collar ornaments (see Insignia, par. 56) on the collar. Inside pockets.

For all other officers.—A single-breasted sack coat of dark-blue cloth or serge, with standing collar fastened with two hooks and eyes; coat to close with flap containing suitable concealed fastenings; slit not exceeding three inches for hooking up saber; the skirt to extend from one-third to two-thirds the distance from the point of the hip to the bend of the knee, according to the height of the wearer; cut to fit the figure easily; a vertical opening at each side of the hip, according to pattern. The coat to be trimmed with lustrous flat black mohair braid 1¼ inches wide, as follows: Edged all around the bottom, the front edges, the collar, and for six inches upward from the bottom along both side openings of the skirt.

Shoulder straps, as hereafter described (par. 39), and

collar ornaments (see Insignia par. 56) will be worn with this garment.

Service Coat.

19. For all officers.—A single-breasted sack coat of olive-drab woolen material or khaki-colored cotton material, made with two outside breast choked-bellows pockets and two outside pockets of same pattern below the waist; pockets to be without plaits and covered by flaps, rounded at edges, buttoned by a small regulation button. The coat to have falling collar, from 1 to 1½ inches in width, depending on the wearer. On each shoulder a loop of the same material as the coat let in at shoulder seam and reaching from the sleeve seam to the edge of the collar, and buttoning at the upper end with a small regulation button; loops to be two inches wide at the shoulder end and one inch wide at the collar end. The coat to fit closely at the waist and loosely at the chest, at least five inches in excess of the chest measurement; buttoned down the front with five regulation buttons. The skirt to extend one-third the distance from the point of the hip to the bend of the knee. Sleeves to be without cuffs. All buttons for this coat to be of dull-finish bronze metal.

Collar ornaments (see Insignia, par. 56) will be worn with this garment. The insignia of rank, as prescribed in paragraph 56, will be placed on the shoulder loop, near the sleeve seam. Chaplains will wear a plain Latin cross of dull-finish bronze metal in lieu of the insignia of rank.

Officers of the General Staff Corps, except the Chief of Staff, will wear a band of black braid ½ inch wide on the sleeve of the Service coat, the lower edge of the braid three inches from the end of the sleeve.

White Coat.

20. For all officers.—A single-breasted sack coat of white material, with standing collar fastened with two hooks and eyes, white metal; coat to close with a flap containing suitable concealed fastenings. The skirt to extend from one-third to two-thirds the distance from the point of the hip to the bend of the knee, according to the height of the wearer; cut to fit the figure easily; a vertical opening at each side of the hip, according to pattern. The coat to be trimmed with white flat braid 1¼ inches wide, as follows: Edged all around the bottom, the front edges, the collar, and for six inches upward from the bottom along both side openings of the skirt. White shoulder loops of the same material as the coat, let in at the shoulder seam, and of the pattern prescribed for the Service coat.

Insignia on the collar to be the same as prescribed for the dress coat; insignia of rank to be placed on the shoulder loop, as prescribed for the Service coat.

Overcoat.

21. For all officers.—A double-breasted ulster of olive-drab woolen material according to sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General, suitably lined and closing by means of five large buttons 4½ lines diameter; a standing rolling collar, the "stand" to be not less than ¾ nor more than 1¼ inches, and the turn down (falling) part not less than four nor more than five inches in width. Collar in front to be closed by two hooks and eyes; a flap of same material as the coat five inches in length and two inches in width, provided with one buttonhole at each end, made detachable, so as to close the falling part of the collar when worn closed.

A pocket on each side placed vertically, lower end of pocket two inches below the hip bone extending from eight to ten inches upward. Over the pockets a flap of same length, rounded at edges and closed by a small button at middle of flaps. Slits of pockets to be cut through linings, thus permitting the slings to come through left pocket hole for hooking up of saber. The back to be slit up from the bottom 20 to 25 inches and closed by small buttons under concealed flap, the latter buttoning from right to left.

Coat to extend down the legs from eight to ten inches below the knee, according to the height of the wearer. Sleeves loose, without cuffs or slit. Back straps placed at waist line, let in at the side seams, and to button together by two large buttons.

A hood of same material as coat, lined with suitable material of same color; made to button around the neck under the collar by means of five small buttons. Hood to be large enough to cover the head and cap. When in garrison the hood will ordinarily be worn only at night or in inclement weather. Under arms, only when prescribed by the commanding officer.

All buttons to be of horn conforming in color to the material of the coat.

The front corners of the skirt to be provided with buttons or hooks so that said corners may be turned back when it is necessary to facilitate marching.

Insignia on sleeve.—Sleeve insignia of rank as prescribed (see Insignia, par. 56); in addition thereto, the insignia of corps, department, or arm of service, of dull-finish bronze metal, will be placed in the middle of the lower loop 1¼ inches above the end of the sleeve.

For general officers the insignia will consist of a band of lustrous black mohair braid, 1¼ inches wide, placed with its lower edge 2½ inches above end of sleeve; surmounted by the proper number of stars, one inch in diameter, of dull-finish bronze metal, placed ¼ inch above the braid; the stars to be surmounted by a band of lustrous black mohair braid ½ inch wide, ¼ inch above the stars.

Overcoats for chaplains to be without insignia of rank. Officers of the General Staff Corps, except general officers, will wear a band of black mohair braid 7-8 inch wide on the sleeve, the lower edge of braid to be 2½ inches above the end of the sleeve, the lower ends of the prescribed insignia of rank to rest upon the upper edge of this band.

Caps.

22. For all officers.—To be of dark-blue cloth without braid binding, reaching at least to the tips of the fingers with the arm dropped at the side and not below the knee; with a rolling collar of black velvet three inches broad, and closing at the throat with a long loop. It may be worn by all officers when not on duty with troops under arms. To be lined as follows:

For general officers and officers of the Staff Corps and departments.—Dark blue.

For officers of infantry.—Light blue.

For officers of artillery.—Scarlet.

For officers of cavalry.—Yellow.

Full-Dress Trousers.

23. For general officers.—Of dark-blue cloth, with two stripes of gold-wire lace ½ inch wide with ¼ inch interval between them, mounted upon light-weight velvet of color of cuffs and collar of coat and placed along the outside seam of the trousers. In the case of the Chief of Engineers the interval between the two stripes shall be scarlet velvet.

For officers holding permanent appointments in the Staff Corps and departments, except Engineers.—Of dark-blue cloth, with one stripe of gold-wire lace 7-8 inch wide along each outside seam.

For officers of cavalry, artillery and infantry.—Of sky-blue cloth, with stripes 1½ inches wide, welted at the edges; the color of the stripes to be that of the facings of the respective corps or arms, except that for officers of infantry the stripes shall be white.

For all officers of the Corps of Engineers.—Of dark-blue cloth, with stripes of scarlet cloth 1½ inches in width, with a piping of white cloth 1-8 inch in width.

For chaplains.—Of plain black or blue-black cloth, without stripe, welt, or cord.

Dress Trousers.

24. For general officers, officers holding permanent appointments in the Staff Corps and departments, except Engineers.—Of dark-blue cloth without stripe, welt, or cord, except that for the Chief of Artillery the trousers

*The order directing the adoption of the following uniform, G. O. 197, Dec. 31, 1904, will be found under the Army head.

shall be of light-blue cloth with the addition of a stripe of scarlet cloth $\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide.
For all other officers.—The same as for full dress.

White Trousers.

25. For all officers.—Of plain white material to match the white coat, without stripe, welt, or cord.

Service Trousers.

26. For all officers.—Of olive-drab woolen or khaki-colored cotton material, to match the coat, without stripe, welt, or cord.

Dress Breeches.

27. For all officers.—Of same material and with same stripes as dress trousers, cut in the prescribed pattern and fastened from the knee down with dark bone buttons of appropriate size or with laces.

Service Breeches.

28. For all officers.—Of olive-drab woolen or khaki-colored cotton material, to match the Service coat, without stripe, welt, or cord. To be made loose about the seat and above the knees; to fit closely below the knee, extending to the tops of the shoes, and to be fastened with tapes or laces or buttons. To have a re-enforce or saddle piece of the same material on the seat and legs for officers required to be mounted.

Chapeau.

29. For general officers, for full dress, dismounted.—According to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General; to be worn with the front peak turned slightly to the left, showing the gilt ornaments upon the right side.

Full-Dress Cap.

30. For general officers, mounted.—A full-dress cap, to be of the same pattern and material as the full-dress cap for other officers, except that it will have a blue-black velvet band between the two lower welts $\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and midway thereon an embroidered design of oak leaves in gold one inch wide surrounding the cap; and on the visor an ornament of oak leaves embroidered in gold on the upper surface, as described below.

For all other officers, except chaplains.—To be of dark-blue cloth, with three cloth welts; total depth, $\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter across the top, $\frac{3}{4}$ inches for a cap of size 7, the top to be 1-8 inch larger or smaller for every size above or below above-named size. The sides to be made in four pieces; to be $\frac{1}{4}$ inches between upper welts and stiffened with haircloth and wire around crown. Between the two lower welts a band $\frac{1}{4}$ inches in width to be arranged as follows: Gold lace, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide; background, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide; gold lace $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide. The background, between the bands of gold lace will be as follows: Of silk, the color being that of the facings of the corps, department, or arm of service (see par. 54). Visor to be of black patent leather, $\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep at the center and of green color underneath; to droop at an angle of 45 degrees; to be ornamented with oak leaves embroidered in gold on the upper surface, for all officers above the rank of captain. Cap to be provided with flat gold cap strap, 3-8 inch wide, to be held at the sides by two small regulation gilt buttons. The cap badge shall be the coat of arms of the United States, embroidered in gold, as per pattern, and so placed that the tip of the eagle wings shall be $\frac{3}{4}$ inch below the top welt of the cap. All the details to be in accordance with sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General.

Dress Cap.

31. To be the same as the full-dress cap, except that instead of the gold lace and colored background, the space between the lower welts shall be covered as follows: For general officers, by a band of blue-black velvet; for all other officers, by a band of lustrous black mohair braid. The visor ornament of gold oak leaves is also excepted.

Chaplain's Hat.

32. Chaplains will wear with the full-dress and dress uniform a black hat, similar in shape to the Service hat; to be ornamented with a cord of gold bullion and black silk-intermixed, according to sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General.

Service Cap (Olive-Drab).

33. For all officers.—Of olive-drab serge, conforming to sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General; to be made with three welts: Total depth, $\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter across the top, $\frac{3}{4}$ inches for a cap of size 7; the top to be 1-8 inch larger or smaller for every size above or below size above named. The sides or bell to be made in four pieces, seams equidistant; to be $\frac{1}{4}$ inches between welt joining top pieces to bell and top welt of band.

To have a band of lustrous mohair braid of olive-drab color $\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide between the two lower welts.

To have a visor of black enameled leather, lined on underside with dark-green embossed leather, securely cemented to body of visor with the best rubber cement. The visor to be bound with black enameled leather to a depth of about 3-16 inch, upper edge of binding to be neatly turned in and stitched; the width of visor at its widest part to be 1-5 inches, to be molded to shape at an angle of forty-five degrees.

Trimings: Chin strap to be made of best enameled black leather in two parts, with the necessary keepers of the same material; to be held in place by two small regulation buttons of dull-finish bronze. Lining to be of best quality olive-drab cotton and worsted serge, cut and shaped to the inner body of the cap, crown to be joined at the seam of the crownpiece of the cap, stitched therewith and to the band to hold lining securely in place. No stiffening of any kind to be used in crown or bell of cap. The inside band to be of a strong flexible material protected by a sweat leather of best quality, leather properly sewed in, turned on upper edge, and securely cemented.

Each cap to have four enameled-metal eyelets, as near color of serge as possible; to be placed above the band, two on each side of cap, the center of each eyelet to be halfway between upper welt of band and crown seam and $\frac{1}{4}$ inches apart.

The cap badge shall be the coat of arms of the United States, of dull-finish bronze metal, detachable.

To be worn with the olive-drab service uniform as prescribed.

Service Cap (Cotton Khaki).

34. For all officers.—Of cotton khaki, U.S. Army standard. To conform in pattern to the Service cap of olive-drab serge. Tops to be detachable and without bands. Each cap to be provided with two covers. Cap badge, visor, and strap to be same as specified for olive-drab service caps. To be worn with the cotton-khaki Service uniforms as prescribed.

White Cap.

35. For all officers.—Of white linen or cotton duck, with removable top, conforming to the pattern of the Service cap; the band between the two lower welts to be of white braid; the visor, cap strap, and buttons to be as prescribed for the dress cap. Cap badge not to be worn with this cap.

Service Cap.

36. Of felt, of color of the Service uniform, as nearly as practicable, according to sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General. To be ornamented with a double cord $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter, as follows: For general officers, of gold bullion and black silk intermixed.

Epaulets.

37. For general officers.—Of gold, with solid crescent, according to sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General. The only device will be the coat of arms of the United States embroidered in gold, placed in the center of the crescent.

Shoulder Knots.

38. For all officers except chaplains.—Of gold-wire cord

$\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter, formed of three cords in four plaits and rounded top, finished with small gilt regulation button; about $\frac{5}{8}$ inches long, extending from the seam of the sleeve to the seam of the collar; slightly stiffened with a flexible backing, which is to be covered with cloth of the color of the coat; to be made detachable.

Shoulder Straps.

39. General.—Dark-blue cloth, 1-3-8 inches wide and 4 inches long, bordered with an embroidery of gold $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide; two silver embroidered stars of five rays each and gold embroidered "Arms of the United States" between them.

Lieutenant General.—Dark-blue cloth, 1-3-8 inches wide and 4 inches long, bordered with an embroidery of gold $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide; three silver-embroidered stars of five rays each, one star on the center of the strap and one at each end, equidistant between the center and outer edge of the strap, the center star to be the largest.

Major general.—The same as for a Lieutenant General, except that there will be two stars instead of three; the center of each star to be 1 inch from the outer edge of the gold embroidery on the ends of the strap; both stars of the same size.

Brigadier general.—The same as for a major general, except that there will be one star at the center of the strap instead of two stars.

The strap for the Chief of Artillery will be of scarlet cloth.

Colonel.—The same as for a brigadier general, omitting the star, with a silver-embroidered spread eagle on the center of the strap, 2 inches between the tips of the wings, having in the right talon an olive branch and in the left a bundle of arrows; an escutcheon on the breast as represented in the "Arms of the United States." Color of the cloth of the straps to be as stated under "Colors of Facings" (par. 54).

Lieutenant colonel.—The same as for a colonel, according to corps, department, or arm of service, omitting the eagle, with a silver-embroidered leaf at each end, each leaf extending 7-8 inch from the end of the strap.

Major.—The same as for a lieutenant colonel, with a gold-embroidered leaf at each end instead of the silver leaf; each leaf extending 7-8 inch from the end of the strap.

Captain.—The same as for a major, omitting the leaves; at each end two silver-embroidered bars of the same width as the border, placed parallel to the ends of the strap; the distance between them and the border equal to the width of the border.

First lieutenant.—The same as for a captain; at each end one silver-embroidered bar of the same width as the border, placed parallel to the ends of the strap, at a distance from the border equal to the width of the border.

Second lieutenant or additional second lieutenant.—The same as for a first lieutenant, omitting the bars.

Chaplain.—The same as for a second lieutenant, with a plain Latin cross of silver in the center; cloth of strap to be dark blue.

Aiguillettes.

40. For officers of the General Staff Corps, except the Chief of Staff, for the Adjutant General of the Army, officers of The Military Secretary's Department, officers of the Inspector General's Department, aides-de-camp to general officers, regimental adjutants, and adjutants or artillery districts.—Of gold-wire cord, according to sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General.

Sashes.

41. For general officers.—Buff silk ribbon 3 to 4 inches wide, or buff silk net, or buff silk and gold thread or webbing with silk bullion fringe edges; general officers above the grade of brigadier general will wear the sash across the body from the right shoulder to the left side, and not extended around the waist.

For brigadier generals.—The sash to be as prescribed. It shall be made up and fastened with a flat catch, knot arranged ready for adjustment. Sash to be worn only in one thickness around the waist so as to fit snugly over the belt, fastened with a metal clasp, and to be tied in a double bow; tassels pendant midway between the hip and knee.

The color of the sash for the Chief of Artillery will be scarlet instead of buff.

Cravats.

42. For all officers, except chaplains.—Of black silk, the tie not to be worn outside the opening of the collar. For chaplains.—A white or black tie.

Gloves.

43. Of drab-colored leather, according to sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General. White gloves of plain white cotton, wool, or leather.

Sabers.

44. For all officers, except chaplains.—According to sealed pattern in the office of the Chief of Ordnance; the guard to be of German silver and the scabbard of steel. Officers who have provided themselves with the German silver scabbard formerly prescribed will be permitted to continue its use as long as it presents a creditable appearance.

Saber Knots.

45. For general officers.—Heavy gold cord with acorn ends, according to sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General.

For all other officers, except chaplains.—Strap and acorn to be of gold bullion and black silk interwoven.

The gold-lace saber knots will be worn on full-dress and dress occasions. On other occasions officers will wear a saber knot of plaited russet leather, according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General.

Full-Dress Saber Belts.

46. For all officers, except chaplains.—A waist belt not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inches nor more than $\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, with detachable slings, to be worn outside of the full-dress coat. To be made of the following materials and facings:

For general officers, except generals.—Of red Russia leather, with three stripes of gold embroidery, having detachable embroidered Russia-leather slings, as per sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General.

For brigadier generals.—A black webbing, according to sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General, with detachable Russia-leather slings, same as the slings for other general officers. The belt to be fastened with a flat, smooth brass buckle, and to be worn on the outside of the coat under the sash.

For all field officers.—One broad stripe of gold lace on black-enameled leather, according to sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General.

For all officers holding permanent appointments in the Staff Corps and departments, except Engineers, below the rank of field officer.—Four stripes of gold lace interwoven with black silk on black-enameled leather, according to sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General.

For officers of cavalry, artillery, and infantry below the rank of field officer.—Four stripes of gold-wire lace interwoven with silk of the color of arm of service, according to sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General.

For officers of Engineers.—Same as for officers of artillery.

Full-Dress Belt Plate.

47. For all officers, except chaplains.—Gilt, rectangular, 2 inches wide, with bright raised rim, according to sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General; a silver wreath of laurel encircling the "Arms of the United States"; stars also of silver; eagle, shield, scroll, edge of cloud and rays, bright. The motto "E pluribus unum," upon the scroll.

Dress and Service Belt.

48. For all officers, except chaplains.—Of stuffed russet leather or pigskin, with detachable slings of the same

material, provided with a buckle of dull-finish bronze, according to sealed pattern in the office of the Chief of Ordnance. To be worn under the dress coat and overcoat, and outside the service coat.

In the field the use of a belt made with cross belts over the shoulders, and adapted to carry saber and pistol, according to sealed pattern in the office of the Chief of Ordnance, is authorized.

A belt of black webbing with detachable slings of stuffed russet leather or pigskin, may be worn under the dress coat. Full-dress slings will be worn with the full-dress uniform and the russet-leather or pigskin slings with all other uniforms.

Shoulder Belts.

49. For the Chief Signal Officer.—For full dress, a shoulder belt of red Russia leather having three stripes of gold embroidery, with field-glass attached.

For all other officers of the Signal Corps.—For full dress, a shoulder belt corresponding to their waist belt, with field-glass case attached.

All as per sealed patterns in the office of the Quartermaster General.

Boots.

50. For all mounted officers.—To be of stuffed russet leather or of polished black, black enamel, or patent leather, according to sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General. The spur rest to be 1-3-4 inches above bottom of heel.

Shoes.

51. For all officers.—High shoes of stuffed russet leather or of polished black, black enamel, or patent leather.

Spurs.

52. For all mounted officers.—Of white metal, without chains, according to sealed pattern in the office of the Chief of Ordnance. The projecting stud to be of only sufficient length to prevent the strap slipping; to have a half concealed rowel, showing on the upper side only; buckle to be plain; to be worn with black straps with full-dress and dress uniform, and with russet-leather straps with the leggings and russet-leather boots.

Leggings.

53. For all officers.—Stuffed russet-leather leggings of the pattern known as the "strap puttee." Mounted officers may substitute stuffed russet-leather boots. In the field a canvas legging, as furnished by the Quartermaster's Department, may be worn.

Colors of Facings.

54. For general officers and officers holding permanent appointments in the Staff Corps and departments, except as herein mentioned.—Dark blue.

For officers of Engineers.—Scarlet, piped with white.

For officers of the Signal Corps.—Orange, piped with white.

For officers of the Ordnance Department.—Black, piped with scarlet.

For officers of the Medical Corps.—Maroon.

For officers of the Quartermaster's Department.—Buff.

For officers of cavalry.—Yellow.

For officers of artillery.—Scarlet.

For officers of infantry.—Light blue.

Buttons.

55. For all officers, except Engineers.—Circular, slightly convex, of gold or gilt metal, or of dull-finish bronze metal, as prescribed; device, coat of arms of the United States. To be of two sizes, (1) the "regulation button," exterior diameter, 36 lines, about 7-8 inch; (2) the "small regulation button," exterior diameter, 25 lines, about 9-16 inch.

For officers of Engineers.—Circular, slightly convex, of gold or gilt metal, or of dull-finish metal, as prescribed, of same size as for other officers; device, an eagle holding in his beak a scroll with the word "Essayons," a bastion with embrasures in the distance surrounded by water, with a rising sun.

Insignia.

56. To conform to sealed patterns in the office of the Quartermaster's General.

(a) The letters "U.S.," gothic design, each followed by a period, will be worn by all officers on the collar of the dress, service, and white coats, placed at a distance of 1 inch from each end of the collar, a suitable space to be left between the letters. To be followed by the letter "V" to designate United States Volunteers. On the dress and white coats the letters will be of gold or gilt metal, except that for officers of the Corps of Engineers they will be of silver metal. On the service coat they will be of dull-finish bronze metal for all officers.

(b) Insignia of corps, department, or arm of service. To be placed on the sleeves of the full-dress coat and overcoat, as prescribed in paragraphs 17 and 21; and on the collar of the dress, service, and white coats, at a distance of 5-8 inch from the letters "U.S.," to be of metal or embroidery for the full-dress coat, and of metal as hereinafter prescribed for the dress and the white coats, and of dull-finish bronze metal for the service coat and overcoat.

The Chief of Staff.—Such device as he may prescribe.

The General Staff Corps.—The coat of arms of the United States of gold and enamel superimposed upon a silver star. This device will not be worn by general officers of the General Staff Corps on the sleeves of the full-dress coat and overcoat. Until the change in the collar ornaments from the coat of arm of the United States to the letters "U.S." takes effect, the device herein prescribed for the General Staff Corps will, when worn as a collar ornament, be in lieu of the coat of arms and the device of the corps, department, or arm of service, to which the officer permanently belongs.

The Adjutant General and The Military Secretary's Department.—A shield of gold or gilt metal.

Inspector General's Department.—Gold or gilt sword and scabbard crossed and wreathed.

Judge-Advocate General's Department.—Sword and pen in gold or gilt metal, crossed and wreathed.

Quartermaster's Department.—Sword and key crossed on a wheel, surmounted by a spread eagle; of gold or gilt metal, platinum, and enamel.

Subsistence Department.—A silver crescent, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch between cusps, cusps to the rear.

Pay Department.—A diamond, with diagonals 3-4 inch and 1 inch in length, in gold or gilt metal, placed with shorter diagonal vertical.

Medical Department.—A caduceus, of gold or gilt metal.

Corps of Engineers.—A silver turreted castle.

Ordnance Department.—Shell and flame, of gold or gilt metal.

Signal Corps.—Two crossed signal flags and a burning torch, in gold and silver.

Chief of Bureau of Insular Affairs.—A bunch of seven arrows, with wings on sides, 1 inch in height, in gold or gilt metal.

Professors and Associate Professors of the United States Military Academy.—Shield and helmet surmounted by a scroll, in gold or gilt metal.

Cavalry.—Two crossed sabers, 1 inch high, with number of regiment above intersection; of gold or gilt metal.

Artillery.—Two crossed cannons, designed to be 1 inch high, of gold or gilt metal, with oval at intersection having a scarlet center.

The red oval in the insignia for officers of coast artillery to exhibit an oblong projectile in gilt outline; for officers of field artillery, a gilt wheel in outline.

Infantry.—Two crossed rifles, design to be 1 inch high, with number of regiment above intersection; of gold or gilt metal.

Aides-de-camp.—A device, 1-1-3 inches high, consisting of a shield of the United States, of properly colored enamel, 3-4 inch high and 3-4 inch wide at top, surmounted by a gold or gilt eagle, with wings displayed. On the blue field of the shield a star or stars, according to rank of the general on whose staff the officer is serving.

(Continued on Page 522.)

SELECTION BY ELIMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue of Dec. 24 appears an article on "Promotion by Selection in the Navy." The article is good. Whether the Navy is far enough advanced or is run on lines that would make such a system practicable as that proposed by "Selectionist" I am not prepared to say. As for its application to the Army I feel that the adoption of such a system would lead to unthought of difficulties. Such a system in a republic is impracticable at the present time and I believe many centuries will have to elapse before the perfection of man will have advanced to such degree that the system could safely be applied. Like the disarmament proposition the proposed system is far ahead of the times. It is sweet to contemplate but utterly impracticable.

A perfect system of selection, or, as that is impossible, a system almost perfect that would give promotion to the most deserving would, by all means, be the best for governmental as well as business affairs. But there is the rub. It would be impossible with human probability for error to establish such system now so that the clashes, pulls, bootlicks, and every known artifice for gaining favor which would be brought into being by such system, would not more than counteract the good to be derived therefrom. Promotion by selection without producing pandemonium is in my mind an impossibility so long as human nature remains susceptible to the pleadings of the unfortunate.

There is no use to argue the question of favoritism; it could not be avoided. A board could not recommend men unknown to it and it might be easily conceived that the best qualified officer might be the least known to the board. It is impossible to conceive of justice being done without the board having powers of perception which we accord only to the Almighty. If a board fails to do its duty at examination for promotion they will fail to do so at selection for promotion.

But whether or no we can adopt a system of selection, we must take some steps to remove from our midst the inefficiency to be found on every side. We must insist upon more school, more rigid examinations, more exemplary conduct, and first of all a better selection of material to start with. Many of the incompetents that become a burden to the Army officer after being commissioned could be sifted out by a thorough test of the applicant before commission. No man should be commissioned before spending two years in a school devoted to the study of arms and warfare and who during such attendance should be under the most rigid discipline. The idea of picking up a man who knows nothing of the profession of arms on the recommendation of people who know no more and giving him a commission after a most trivial examination, is utterly absurd. The examination they are required to take before being commissioned determines nothing. That men selected from civil life ever become soldiers is to be wondered at and that many of them never do is not astonishing. After a man receives a commission it is too late to begin to discipline him. The necessity for some instruction in that which is better late than never is generally accompanied by embarrassing situations and hard feeling, the lesson generally lacking in thoroughness or on the other hand being overdone.

Suppose we begin by changing the methods of obtaining commissions so there may be some degree of fairness to all and uniformity in the qualifications possessed by the successful. Let us continue to get our supply of officers as we now do from West Point, the ranks and from civil life.

West Point needs no consideration in this article. It is under the control of officers who will not allow men unfitted morally, mentally, or physically to enter the Army to graduate. If there is any method by which such unfitness can be determined. That there are men who go through West Point and afterward demonstrate their entire unfitness to command men shows how difficult it is to cull out the chaff and the necessity for some means of getting rid of bad material other than by the court-martial. A man having secured his position, feels sure that he can keep out of trouble that would bring him before a court and be dismissed, hence he stops all work and drags along, knowing that he will be promoted and reach as high a place by his indifference as by studiousness and application. But this is digressing and I will suggest later how this spirit of indifference may be eliminated.

Appointments from the ranks should not be made under three years' service, at least one of which shall be with the regiment or corps and two of which shall be at a school of preparation. At this school of preparation the most rigid discipline should be maintained. The course should differ from West Point in that it should be confined to professional works. The sciences could be allowed to pass and all time devoted to drill, practical work and such books as are essential to a thorough understanding of the profession of arms; the students be organized into companies and required to assist in the maintenance of discipline.

Aspirants from civil life should after a preliminary examination as to fitness be sent to the same school and required to take the same course before being commissioned. By this arrangement much of the undesirable material could be eliminated beforehand and those that came through all right would be better qualified to take up their work. The various schools at Leavenworth could be dispensed with or rather converted into this school of preparation. The officer after being commissioned could then remain with the colors and there would not be the occasion for sending men to Leavenworth as we do now to learn what they ought to know before they come in.

The instructors for this school should be most carefully selected. They should be drawn from the most proficient men in the Army. No attempt should be made to use the accidental garrison as instructors as is now done at Leavenworth. The instruction of aspirants for commissions is of so great importance that it should by no means fall into any but the most proficient hands. This considered from ability to instruct, mold character, set example and above all to command respect of those under him.

I might add here that sufficient pains have not always been used in sending officers to West Point. None but the very best should ever be sent back there for duty. It is no place for favorites; no school is a place for favorites. The utmost care should be exercised in selecting officers for any school. They guide the mind of the aspirant during its formative period and untold harm could be done by even a negligent but otherwise capable officer.

While at this school the utmost attention should be given to the development of character. Discipline should be paramount to study, and the effort should be to determine a man's character rather than his ability and technical knowledge.

By carrying out this scheme no one would bear a com-

mission until fairly well qualified to do so; also fairly well started on the road to professional development. We would still have our supply come from the three sources that it now comes from, with this difference, that all would have had some schooling and real preparation which would enable them to begin work at once. A company commander has enough to do to attend to his company without having to instruct in every detail a new lieutenant who has never had a bit of experience and who before he gets enough may have turned the captain's company upside down.

An objection may be made that enough applicants would not apply to fill the vacancies. While I believe there would be hundreds of times too many, it may be said that any man who is too lazy to work for his commission is not deserving one. Again it may be said that the cost would be too great. In reply I would ask the question whether it is cheaper to educate the man after being commissioned while he draws a lieutenant's pay or before while he draws enlisted man's pay? This is to say nothing of the economy of eliminating the worthless during the course. Every unqualified officer costs the Government not only his pay, but an amount which cannot be approximated in waste of time and materials, which would not occur with well-qualified men. An inefficient officer is an expensive luxury.

Having improved the material we start with, we must continue to instruct it and bring it up to the highest degree of efficiency. Those who can not keep up to the standard or who allow themselves to fall into careless and indifferent ways must be gotten rid of. Here is one of the greatest faults with our military system. After being commissioned a man is perfectly secure for the remainder of his life if he can only be good enough not to commit some serious offense and be dismissed by court-martial. He may be as worthless and as inefficient as they make them, but by a few days' reading before promotion and just enough attention to duty to keep away from a court he will in the end get just as much consideration from the Government as anyone. This is a mistake in our system. We need some way of weeding out the poor material.

Suppose we have it required that a certain number of retirements from each grade shall be made each year and that those retired shall be selected from the least efficient. For in spite of the most rigid course of instruction and discipline some men will get through who are not fitted for the command of men. These men will be developed after they join their regiments. Their presence is always a menace to discipline, both among officers and enlisted men, as well as serving to cheapen the Army in the eyes of the public.

Let it be required that an officer shall be retired on half pay if, after fifteen years' service; one-quarter pay, if after ten years' service; one-eighth pay, if after five years' service, and none if less than five years. This would prevent officers from desiring to be retired in this way and would compensate them for the disability to earn a livelihood outside after a term of service with the Army. The Government could well afford to dispense with their services at this rate, but a higher would place a premium on inefficiency.

There could be no favoritism in the selection of men to be retired. But the question would arise as to whether there might not be jealousies or personal feeling that would work to the disadvantage of an individual. This would reduce to a minimum if the names to be considered were always submitted by those of the higher grade who could have nothing to gain or lose thereby. After the submission of the names to be considered a board at Washington would compare the records of those named and before taking final action cause a board of officers in the vicinity of the officer named to be appointed and sworn to impartiality to investigate the record of the officer from the date of his commission to the time it convened. The officer having the right to challenge any of the officers for like reasons as on a court-martial, the report of the board to be sent to Washington for final consideration with the record of the officer.

Lack of diligence at the post schools, at drills, tardiness at formations, and all acts of neglect and indifference should be considered by the board, an effort being made to get at the officer's capacity and manner of attending to duty.

By this system the poor material would be gotten rid of, and as this should hold through all grades to that of colonel, a fairly efficient officer would reach a fairly good grade, but the best grades would be reached only by the best officers. The same result as that sought by promotion by selection with this advantage that the poor material is entirely eliminated, while by the selection method, it remains with us. The deserving would get a justly increased promotion; nobody would be jumped (the nightmare of all officers). Any good officer would rather take his chances on being retired for inefficiency than not promoted for merit. Another feature in favor of this method is that grade for grade worthless officers are always more conspicuous than good officers and consequently more easily selected from the rest. There could be only one class of people to dislike this method, and that would be the worthless, while the promotion for merit system would hurt not only the worthless, but also the good that were jumped.

This method would give a stimulus that could not be obtained in any other way. We will always have plenty of generals in our Army. What we want is plenty of captains who can help those generals to win. We want efficiency in every grade and in every man in every grade. If any man lack it let him be promptly put aside for some one who will furnish the requisite ability and energy.

This method would certainly put a stir to some who take things very easily now, thinking that the Government owes them a living because it has the honor of bearing their names on its commissioned list.

Another feature that might not be out of place to refer to is that all men examined for promotion should have their questions prepared by the same board. And while the same or different questions might be asked different individuals according to circumstances, the one board could in each case prepare a set of questions more nearly of the same value and make the various officers' marks on examination mean something. As matters stand now an officer might get 99 before one board and before another he might not make enough to pass. The difference is astounding and signifies nothing whatever. Let the one board ask all the questions and mark the same. A board at the officer's station could conduct the practical part and see that the written was conducted according to regulations. Officers failing to pass the examination for promotion should be held back as they now are, and a second failure should cause a name to be considered for retirement.

It would be quite interesting to note the effect of the adoption of the above method on some of those who have not read a professional book or attended a drill they could escape since entering the Service. There would be a great improvement in their interest in affairs military, and probably their men would reflect some of the new life.

INFANTRY.

PROMOTION BY SELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

"Selectionist" has, in your columns, attacked with bitter emphasis and none too kind humor, a sore spot in naval procedure. If the truth, as he sees it, may be stated with such bald frankness, may not the obstacles to his scheme in its entirety be hinted at with honest impartiality? Surely no one will deny that selection in all services, civil and military alike, is the ideal, but so is arbitration as applied to international disputes, yet few believe to-day that the world has reached the point where it may be universally applied. Nations are using and will continue to use it, increasingly, yet he would be a rash prophet who would limit the reign of war upon the earth.

Perhaps no modern nation has used selection more generally than Russia. Selection for rank, for money, for influence; and what has been the result? In her hour of need she turns from these sycophants to the men who have made for themselves a record, which in time of peace availed them nothing. How may we assure ourselves that a like result would not follow the adoption of selection as the rule rather than the exception in our own Navy?

If one of the strongest impulses of human nature be to care for our own, and advance our personal interests, regardless of others, as "Selectionist" claims, will not this be as pronounced a feature of future as it is of present conditions? What confidence can one be expected to have that naval boards, however fairly disposed, will be permitted to carry into full effect their corporate views of fitness and select for special promotion those whom they deem best qualified for such honor, when under existing conditions a man may have been tried by his peers for flagrant incompetence or disgraceful inebriety, yet have his sentence, a mild one, perhaps, set aside at the expiration of a brief interval and be restored to active duty?

A few men, the best possibly, might go up with or without influence on their own recognized merits, but others less qualified would surely follow because of political influence, social prominence, or professional friendship.

There are more ways of compassing results than will bear frank discussion, and men who can have the well-considered verdicts of courts-martial overruled are not likely to lag behind in the race for preferment. "Selectionist's" quoted instances might every one be true and taken from real life, as I doubt not they were, without proving his cure less dangerous than the disease.

His suggestion that there should be some legalized alternative between promotion with honor and dismissal, for an officer who comes up for examination after twenty-five years of creditable, if not brilliant, service, seems both timely and helpful.

A system of graduated rewards, as a result of official competence, carrying with them advanced numbers, might afford a much needed stimulus as well; while the rule of promoting no officer to command rank who falls below a required standard, if accompanied by the privilege of retirement in his present grade, would relieve the examining boards from the deplorable choice to which they are now frequently reduced.

On the other hand, the introduction of general selection as an incentive would throw an apple of discord into the Service, setting every man's hand against his fellow, so that truly a man's foes would then be of his own household. It might happen that one who graduated first in his class at the Academy, a scholar and a gentleman, would prove ill-fitted to manage men, unequal to the best of strenuous service, vacillating or over-cautious, while his classmate, who barely won his diploma, might develop into a leader—a man of quick perception and acknowledged energy.

Should one of these supersede the other? Has not each his niche to fill, and will he not inevitably gravitate toward it by a law of natural, not artificial, selection?

A modified application of selection in the higher grades, but above all the strengthening and upholding of the examining boards in the exercise of a just discrimination, together with the unprejudiced enforcement of approved sentences of courts-martial, would seem to insure a gradual elimination of incapables.

The excessive swing of the retarded pendulum may be a platitude, but it is no less a physical fact; and from an overwhelming surplus of middle-aged conservative commanders, we might find our floating fortresses intrusted to the reckless daring of inexperience!

Selection is coming. It is in the air. Its need is manifest and its uses self-evident. The method only remains to be determined. It should come carefully guarded, lest we lose more than we gain, and not too suddenly lest the leaven in the lump burst the vessel containing it.

A recognized evil is by its very recognition half cured, but the scalpel of the surgeon, while it may have to cut deep to save life, must be skillfully guided lest it destroy what it would preserve.

Compromises are despicable in the eyes of the radical, but they are the chosen tools of the counselor, the patriot and the wise man.

OBSERVER.

THE QUESTION OF SELECTION.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Jan. 6, 1905.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I congratulate you on that article by "Selectionist." It is a fine presentation of the subject, except that in one phase of it, as affecting the Army, he has not fully stated the matter.

With us, it is not a question whether we shall have selection; we have that now. The question is, in what grades shall we have it, and how shall it be regulated?

Those of us who favor selection to a limited extent, argue that either all grades should share in this form of promotion, or none. Who shall say that selection, if necessary in certain grades, is unnecessary in others? If selection is the best manner of filling the General Staff (on which we are agreed), why should not a limited and well safeguarded application of the same principle to other grades give equally satisfactory results?

The scheme of a "supernumerary list" to be filled by selection without prejudice to the interests of any officer, retaining all the safeguards of seniority promotion intact, yet furnishing the incentive of a legitimate opportunity for special promotion, won on merit, recommended by military superiors, limited to such promotion, was originally proposed in the Journal of the Military Service Institution about a year before General Baldwin's idea of a "Distinguished Service List" was announced. Whether you call it one thing or the other, it undoubtedly fills the bill for the Army; and it also gives the Army the additional officers so badly needed, stimulates ambition, advances those found worthy by their

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PROPOSALS FOR ARMOR PLATE.

Considerable interest was manifested on January 12 at the Navy Department in the bids opened for nearly 8,000 tons of armor plate for the battleship New Hampshire and the armored cruisers Montana and North Carolina. This was the first time bids have been opened for armor since the recent test of the armor manufactured by the Midvale Steel Company was conducted so satisfactorily at the Naval Proving Ground at Indian Head, Maryland. The Midvale Company uses a secret process in the manufacture of its armor and its proposals contain no specification of royalties for which the Government must pay. Its bids therefore ranged from seven to fifteen dollars per ton below those of the Carnegie and Bethlehem companies, exclusive of the royalties exacted by these companies.

The Carnegie and Bethlehem companies filed letters by proposing to increase the velocities provided in the specifications of the Navy Department for the testing of the armor plate. The Department is now considering the bids and the proposition of the Carnegie and Bethlehem companies.

The bids, which were for 7,828 tons of armor plate, follow: Midvale Steel Company, of Philadelphia, Pa., armor, class "A," \$398 per ton; armor, class "B," \$393 per ton; armor, class "C," \$388 per ton; bolts and nuts, \$385 per ton, an aggregate of \$3,128,781, the delivery to begin August 15 next, and to be at the rate of 500 tons per month. Carnegie and Bethlehem Steel Companies of Pittsburgh and Bethlehem, Pa., respectively: Armor, class "A," \$420 per ton; class "B," \$400 per ton; class "C," \$400 per ton, and bolts and nuts \$400 per ton; an aggregate of \$3,204,720, the first delivery to begin in six months.

The Carnegie and Bethlehem companies state in their letters that they propose to use the Krupp process which requires the payment under their license of \$4810 (\$22) per ton to the Harvey U.S. Steel Company, Ltd., of Great Britain, for which the Department should reimburse them. The Department is also asked to assume the payment to Krupp "of the royalty named in the Department's license from the Harvey Steel Company" of New Jersey, \$11.20 a ton.

It is proposed by these companies to increase the velocities provided for in the specifications of the Navy Department concerning Armor Plate and Appurtenances for Vessels of the U.S. Navy, approved December 29, 1904, to the following:

For Class "A" Armor.			
Weight of shell capped Pounds	Caliber of gun Inches	Thickness of plates Inches	Striking velocity Ft. secs.
105	6	5	1,451
105	6	6	1,648
105	6	7	1,847
165	7	6	1,458
165	7	7	1,624
165	7	8	1,784
260	8	7	1,460
260	8	8	1,603
260	8	9	1,740
510	10	9	1,454
510	10	10	1,566
510	10	11	1,674
870	12	11	1,419
870	12	12	1,507
For Class "B" Armor.			
33	4	3.5	1,270
33	4	4	1,394
33	4	5	1,630
50	5	4	1,339
50	5	5	1,565

WANT THEIR SENIORS TO RETIRE.

The Washington Star publishes an interview this week which, as we learn, expresses the sentiment of officers of the Army stationed in the War Department. Complaint is made because the officers who were affected by the Act of April 23, 1904, giving advanced rank to officers of the Civil War upon retirement are not taking advantage of this act to go upon the retired list. "The younger officers hold that this act was for the two-fold purpose of rewarding Civil War veterans for their distinguished service and to bring about more rapid promotion. The line officers entitled to retire with increased rank are:

Cavalry.—Cols. T. C. Lebo, W. M. Wallace, Edward S. Godfrey, Allen Smith, Charles Morton, Earl D. Thomas, Lieut. Cols. William Stanton, Edward A. Godwin, W. H. Beck, Frank U. Robinson, Samuel W. Fountain.

Artillery Corps.—Cols. G. S. Grimes, H. W. Hubbell, Frank Thorp, L. V. Caziarc, Lieut. Cols. Charles Humphreys, A. D. Schenk, O. E. Wood, J. M. Califf, C. W. Hobbs, Sedgwick Pratt, Majors W. E. Birkhimer, H. A. Heeb.

Infantry.—Cols. S. P. Jocelyn, John W. Bubb, A. C. Markley, H. C. Ward, Charles H. Noble, W. T. Duggan, Butler D. Price, Henry H. Adams, Owen J. Sweet, S. R. Whitall, James Regan, Charles B. Hall, Henry P. Ray, Benjamin C. Lockwood, Lieut. Cols. G. P. Borden, J. E. Macklin, Charles L. Hodges, Frank Taylor, D. H. Brush, L. W. Cooke, G. H. Roach, Major Palmer G. Wood.

An officer of the Army on duty at the War Department is quoted by the Star as saying: "It has been suggested that the power lies with the President to compel these officers to take advantage of the new law. The President has shown himself to be the friend of the young man and he has the chance now. Let him announce to these officers that this is their last call, and let him persuade them to step aside. We can then step up, and there will be younger blood in all grades of the Service. In the Navy there is such a scarcity of officers that young men are being pushed up as fast as they can be turned out of the Academy. But in the Army it is the old men who are keeping things back. The Army of the United States, as far as the officers are concerned, has been increased to just four times the strength it had in 1898, and yet there are ten captains of Cavalry on the active list whose commissions in that rank antedate the war with Spain from one year to three months. There may be some dead wood among these captains of Cavalry, but I have never heard it suggested, nor would the records of their service bear out any such statement. A man who is not capable seldom becomes a captain in the Army in this country."

The Chief of Staff on Jan. 11 received from the special committee of the General Staff, of which Col. Arthur L. Wagner was the chairman, the report on the proposition of the Secretary of War to increase the strength of the Artillery Corps without increasing the strength of the Army. While this report is at present considered confi-

dential, it may be stated with certainty that the committee did not recommend that the Artillery Corps be increased by transferring to that arm of the Service regiments of Cavalry, as has been proposed. The report of the committee will be submitted to the Secretary of War and we hope by another week to be able to give the conclusions of the committee in detail.

The Court of Claims has rendered a judgment in favor of Eugene Hawkins, late assistant surgeon of the 159th Indiana, for the difference between the pay of a first lieutenant mounted and captain mounted. This was a test case brought by George A. and William B. King to determine the question as to the rights of assistant surgeons, who held the rank of captain in National Guard regiments, the members of which enlisted in a body in the Volunteer Army as such, to receive the pay of their grade in the National Guard. Notwithstanding the fact that a great many of these assistant surgeons have actually been commissioned as captains, the Pay Department, acting on an opinion of the Comptroller of the Treasury, held that they were only entitled to pay of first lieutenant mounted because in the regular service an assistant surgeon was only entitled to receive captain's pay for five years' service. This decision was made, notwithstanding the express provision in the Act of April 22, 1898, that officers in service with militia organizations, enlisting as a body, may be appointed by the Governor and shall, when so appointed, be officers of corresponding grades in the same organization when it shall have been received into the service of the United States. This ruling is now changed and judgment will be soon rendered by the Court of Claims in a number of cases for officers who were thus deprived of the proper pay of their grade. The opinion, which was rendered by the learned Chief Justice Charles C. Nott, himself a distinguished officer during the Civil War, contains the following paragraph which will be of interest to National Guardsmen as a judicial expression of appreciation of the value of the National Guard: "There was a manifest advantage to the Government in securing the service of militia regiments as they were then already organized. It prevented delay in the enlistment of men; it diminished uncertainty as to the character and capacity of officers; it brought together from the beginning of the Service officers who knew their men, and men who knew their officers. A consideration for this advantage, apparently intended by the statute, was that the officer should continue to have the same rank after entering the Service of the United States, which they held while in the State service. Where an officer was a captain, he was to continue to be a captain; where an officer was a major, he was to continue to be a major. In other words, the United States agreed to take a regiment just as it stood."

A correspondent in distant Malabang, Mind., P.I., sends us a reply to a letter signed "E Pluribus Unum" which we published Oct. 1, 1904. Answering the statement that one of the greatest drawbacks to the Army band is the lack of knowledge of music by the drum major, this correspondent says: "It is just as necessary in an Army band to have someone capable of keeping the records and papers of the band as it is in a company or any other organization, and for my part, I don't see any reason why their authority should clash. In my opinion the chief musician should have the whole authority in regard to the instruments and music, and the drum major the records and papers and other property of the band. I have never yet seen the band where all the drum major had to do was to march at the head of the band and boss the other members around. I dare say that two-thirds of the chief musicians of the Army bands to-day would not know which end of a requisition to commence on, or for that matter any other papers pertaining to band records. Therefore a clerk being necessary, why should not the drum major do the work, and if the drum major does the work, why should he not draw the pay just the same as any other sergeant, no matter whether he knows one note from another or not?"

Capt. William Swift of the General Board and Paymaster Samuel McGowan of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, the special board appointed to draw up recommendations on Navy pay, had a long hearing before the House Committee on Naval Affairs on Jan. 11. The hearing was from many sides satisfactory, and the board had the opportunity to point out to the committee the injustice of deducting fifteen per cent. from the pay of officers on shore duty, thus reducing it below that of officers of the Army of the same grade. From the sentiments expressed by a number of men in the Senate and House there is reason to believe that this discrimination against naval officers will be removed by this Congress. The Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury has rendered a decision that the rear admirals of the nine lower numbers shall receive the old Navy pay of a rear admiral as provided by Section 1556 of the Revised Statutes. The case came up on the claim of Rear Admiral Charles J. Barclay, junior grade, for pay as rear admiral of the Navy provided by Section 1556 of the Revised Statutes in preference to the rate of pay of a brigadier general of the Army. The Comptroller in his decision merely approves the decision of the Auditor which is in accordance with that of the Court of Claims in the case of Rear Admiral Terry versus the United States.

The Acting Comptroller of the Treasury disallows the claim of Charles W. Penrose, formerly passed assistant paymaster in the Navy, who appealed from a decision of the Auditor for the Navy against the reimbursement of \$10.50, the amount paid by him to the ward-room mess of the Michigan for subsistence for twenty-two days while he was a prisoner, as he claims. The Comptroller holds that suspension does not involve imprisonment and an officer restricted to the limits of his ship while his accounts are being examined, is not entitled to be relieved of the expenses of his mess. A second claim for \$55.31 is also disallowed on the ground that it was not presented within a year after it occurred. The Comptroller of the Treasury has also rendered a decision that all the expenses for travel without troops of officers of the Marine Corps on recruiting duty are properly payable from the appropriation provided for the "Pay, Marine Corps."

Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, now in command of the Pacific Division, will go to Manchuria as a military observer with the army of the Japanese commander-in-chief, Marshal Oyama. Permission for General MacAr-

thur to be with the Japanese forces in Manchuria was received by the State Department from Tokio on Jan. 12. The detail of General MacArthur to this important duty was made by the Chief of Staff and without any solicitation from the officer concerned. The importance of the campaign in Manchuria has recently been made very evident to the War Department from the reports received from the American Army officers with the Russian and Japanese armies and because of General MacArthur's well-known ability and strategical knowledge it was decided by the Chief of Staff that his presence with the Army of Japan would be of great advantage to the United States Army. General MacArthur will be accompanied by one aide.

The New York Evening Post of January 13 publishes a report to the effect that the battleship Massachusetts narrowly escaped a collision with a car float while passing out of East river en route to the Caribbean Sea on the morning of January 13. According to the report the Massachusetts left the navy yard under her own steam and proceeded down the river, and under Brooklyn bridge, under a fairly good headway. Just as she was about to make the turn around the Battery at pier No. 3 two large car floats of the railroad, conveyed by a powerful tug, attempted to cross her course. The strong outgoing tide carried the big battleship on swiftly, and a collision seemed inevitable. The battleship warned the boat's captain with her deep bass whistle, and the tow-boat captain acknowledged his danger with a long, shrill blast, and endeavored to get out of the man-of-war's way by steering his unwieldy tow to port. The battleship was given signals to go full speed astern, and her two twin screws churned the water into foam. By scarcely a cable's length the two craft veered apart and passed safely without a collision.

Rear Admiral Newton E. Mason, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, received a telegram on January 11 from the officer in charge of the naval proving ground at Indian Head, Maryland, informing him that while proving a 12-inch .40-caliber gun and mount and testing some experimental powder at the proving ground, the muzzle was blown off the gun. No one was injured and no other damage was done as far as could be learned. The gun had been fired ten or twelve times and the object of the test was to determine the efficiency of a new form of elongated smokeless powder, the grains being eighteen inches in length. Thus far the officers have been unable to determine the cause for the accident, but it will be thoroughly investigated by the Special Board of Ordnance. For a long time the officers at Indian Head have been conducting experiments with stick powder of various lengths, and it is to be expected that accidents of this kind will occur in experimental work with such material. Whenever possible the men employed in the test seek cover before the gun is fired.

Col. C. A. Maxwell, Judge W. B. Matthews and their associates have been successful in their efforts to secure increased grade to Army officers with Civil War records, as provided by the Act of April 23, 1904, and are now endeavoring to have the benefits of that act extended to such officers as were retired after thirty years' service, and also to Civil War veterans who were retired under the Act of October 1, 1890, and they are confident of success in both cases.

The following circular was issued by the War Department Jan. 13: "The blank books of record referred to in Pars. 208, 249 and 271, Army Regulations 1904, will for the present be accounted for by regimental post and depot quartermasters and will be issued by them to commanding officers upon proper requisition. When the present supply is exhausted, regimental post and company commanders will apply to the Military Secretary of the Army for a new supply as contemplated by the paragraphs above cited."

A correspondent says: "Referring to an article in your paper a couple of issues ago regarding a cadet at West Point who succeeded in smuggling a telephone into barracks over which he could talk to his lady love, I can vouch for the fact being substantially as stated. Also I am under the impression that a certain tactical officer still on duty at the Point, very kindly, informed cadets that there would be no parade when asked by means of this 'phone.'"

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs at its meeting on Jan. 12 voted to report favorably all nominations before the committee with the exception of that of Mr. Edward S. Fowler, of New York, to be a major and Assistant Chief of the Record and Pension Office. Notwithstanding the fact that the War Department has submitted to the committee its reasons for appointing Mr. Fowler to this position, under the law, the committee has not as yet made up its mind that the nomination is perfectly legal.

The War Department has been informed of the acquittal of Major Charles W. Foster, Art. Corps, who was recently tried by court-martial at Fort Banks, Wash., on the charge of violation of the 26th Article of War in sending as alleged a challenge to Capt. James M. Williams, Art. Corps, a member of the retiring board in his case.

The Military Secretary is advised by telegram of Jan. 12 from the commanding general of the Northern Division of the arrival on Jan. 11 at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., from Vancouver Barracks, Washington, of the 8th Battery of Field Artillery, comprising four officers, 110 men and 111 horses.

In order that the Army post of Fort Miley, Cal., may be beautified, the War Department this week authorized the expenditure of \$600 for planting trees throughout the grounds.

Ground was broken recently at Fort Walla Walla, Wash., for the erection of a set of double brick barracks with all the modern improvements.

MILITARY SERVICE INSTITUTION.

The annual meeting of the Military Service Institution, which took place on Governors Island, Jan. 11, was a well attended and highly interesting affair. At the business meeting Major Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, U.S.A., was re-elected president of the institution, and Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A., was elected vice-president to succeed Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A. An elaborate luncheon followed. At the formal meeting Brig. Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, U.S.A., read a paper on "Lines of Information," in which he declared that the United States Army has led all other armies in the development of the signal service. Germany, he continued, has profited by the lessons of the Civil War and the Spanish war, and has reorganized her signal service so as to take advantage of our experience in those conflicts. The British system of signal service General Greely described as a makeshift with scattered duties and limited functions. With regard to the war in the Far East, General Greely declared that the Japanese have conducted their military operations with a degree of skill in telegraphy and ballooning which has never been surpassed, and he made the interesting statement that General Kuroki, in directing his successful flanking movement against the Russians, never but once lost his telegraphic connection with headquarters and then only for a few moments. In describing a plan for "wiring" an army spread out before the enemy, General Greely said: "The Army and corps headquarters should be connected with the base of operations by permanent trunk lines, which should carry at least two wires and an additional wire for each 10,000 troops. The trunk lines should preferably follow a railroad or the main high roads, thus insuring them from hostile interruption and making it easy to repair them. In a large army the corps on the extreme flanks should be reached direct from the base over separate wires. These lines should be bisected by lateral lines at road junctions, thus insuring alternate routes, a matter of vital importance. Telegraph offices should be maintained not more than ten miles apart on trunk lines and five miles on branches. Branch lines should be run from corps headquarters to division brigades and any smaller units occupying important positions. This system should not only be under the control of the Chief Signal Officer, but circuits should be arranged so that the commanding General can be directly connected by wire with any command. The changed conditions of modern warfare will henceforth involve deeper formations, widely extended fronts and enlarged areas of field operations. These apply to all armies, and their success in campaigns will depend largely on their lines of information."

NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

An imposing array of U.S. warships comprised in the North Atlantic Fleet in command of Rear Admiral A. S. Barker, U.S.N., were reviewed in Hampton Roads, Va., Jan. 9, by Secretary of the Navy Morton and Admiral Dewey, and then sailed for the winter maneuvers in the West Indies. The reviewing officers were on the Dolphin and the fleet was formed off the Hotel Chamberlin at Old Point Comfort. Accompanying the Secretary and Admiral Dewey were Captains Swift and Pillsbury, Lieutenant Commanders Wood and Chapin. The following vessels were in line: Battleships.—Kearsarge, Capt. R. P. Rodgers; Alabama, Captain Reeder; Illinois, Capt. J. A. Rodgers; Iowa, Captain Mansfield; Kentucky, Captain Barnette; Missouri, Captain Cowles, and the tender Scorpion, Lieutenant Commander Jones. Cruisers.—Newark, Commander Curtis; Denver, Commander Murdoch; Tacoma, Commander Nicholson; Texas, Captain Bicknell. Monitor.—Arkansas, Commander Galt; Florida, Commander Fremont, and Nevada, Commander Howard. Torpedoboats.—Whipple, Lieutenant Chase; Macdonough, Lieutenant Curtin; Stewart, Lieutenant Sellers, and Worden, Lieutenant McCormick.

As the Dolphin passed down the line each crew was at quarters, and the vessels presented a fine appearance. As the Dolphin anchored at the head of the fleet, steam launches were brought alongside each of the flagships to carry the squadron commanders to pay their respects to the Secretary and Admiral Dewey. The squadron commanders were Rear Admirals Sigbee and Sands, and the torpedoboat flotilla was in command of Lieutenant Commander Johnston. Then the commanders of each ship came aboard to pay their respects.

The fleet sailed at half-past twelve o'clock, passing in review before the Dolphin, each firing seventeen guns. The Dolphin accompanied the fleet part of the way out and then returned to Washington.

ATHLETICS IN DEPT. OF VISAYAS.

Interesting athletic contests for the Department of the Visayas were held at Camp Jossman, Guimaras, P.I., Nov. 20, 21 and 22 last. The contest of companies was held on Nov. 20 and 21, 1904. The competitors were Company K, 12th Infantry; Company G, 14th Infantry, and Company H, 18th Infantry. The total number of points were Company K, 12th Infantry, 38; Company G, 14th Infantry, 68, and Company H, 18th Infantry, 79.

The contest of experts was held on Nov. 23, 1904. The competitors were the 12th U.S. Infantry, 14th U.S. Infantry and 18th U.S. Infantry. The following is the total number of points in these contests: Twelfth Infantry, 63; 14th Infantry, 60, and 18th Infantry, 57.

Some of the best records among the experts were the following: 220-yard hurdle race, Lieut. Tucker, 14th Inf., time 30 seconds; 220-yard run, Private Rogers, 18th Inf., time 28 seconds; putting 16-pound shot, Corporal Chamberlain, 12th Inf., 38 feet, 3 1-2 inches; running broad jump, Lieutenant Tucker, 14th Inf., 19 feet 9 inches; low wall scaling (9 1-2 feet high), eight men, 18th Infantry, 12 3-5 seconds; high wall scaling (16 feet high), team of 18th Infantry, eight men, 50 3-5 seconds; 100-yard dash, Private Pfafflin, 12th Infantry, time 11 1-5 seconds; 440-yard run, Private Judath, 12th Inf., 1 minute 1 1-5 seconds.

FURTHER CASUALTIES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Under date of Jan. 10, 1904, Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, commanding the Philippines Division, sent to the War Department the following dispatch received by him from Major Gen. Leonard Wood: "Regret to report death in action lately in Look district, Jolo, 2d Lieut. James M. Jewell, 14th Cav., and Pvt. William F. O'Neil, Troop K, 14th Cav. Mother, Mrs. Catherine O'Neil, Minniconne, Wis. Wounded: 2d Lieut. Roy W. Ashbrook, 17th Inf., spear wound, right eye, severe; Corpl. Harry E. Norris, Troop K, 14th Cav., gunshot wound, arm;

2d Lieut. Robert C. Richardson, jr., 14th Cav., slight wound, finger; Pvt. George K. Thomas, 18th Battery Field Art., slight gunshot wound, arm. The action was incident to the capture of a work by Moro outlaws, whom Major Hugh L. Scott has been attempting to secure by peaceful means for several months. Recently they have been attempting to secure recruits and stir up country, and the kindly measures by Scott were mistaken by surrounding Moros for fear or weakness, and signs of trouble growing necessitated the action taken. The Moro leader was killed and fort destroyed. The disturbances are purely local and unimportant as relates to Jolo in general, which is in a good condition. Most of the wounded are only slightly hurt. Valuable assistance was given and excellent service rendered by a party from the U.S.S. Quiros, Lieutenant Walker. Will report by mail as soon as full details are received. Major Hugh L. Scott commanded the troops in the action. The above contains all concerning event known to this office. Bodies will probably be sent February transport."

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

The wedding of Miss Nannie Tylor Coles to Sergt. Eugene Farris, Co. A, 24th U.S. Inf., took place Wednesday, Jan. 4, at Fort Harrison, Mont., in the large squad room of Company A, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion with flags, bunting, evergreen and lanterns. The ceremony was performed by Major Chaplain Allen Allensworth. The Lohengrin wedding march, played by the 24th Infantry orchestra, announced the entrance of the wedding party. The bride entered with her brother, Bat. Sergt. Major Henry Coles. They were met by the groom and his best man, Private Jennings, under a canopy where the betrothal ceremony was performed, and the bride was given in marriage by her brother. Immediately following the wedding a reception was tendered the newly married couple by the members of Company A. The bride's gown was exquisitely designed of white lace over taffeta, the bodice being trimmed with point duchess lace. A tulle veil, fastened to her coiffure with a wreath of orange blossoms, fell to the hem of her gown. Elbow length white kid gloves were worn, and she carried a bouquet of white chrysanthemums and ferns. The matron of honor, Mrs. Laura Thompson, wore a gown of lavender liberty silk. "The bride, who is the sister of Sergt. and Mrs. Henry Coles," writes a correspondent, "possesses many womanly qualities that have endeared her to a vast circle of friends. She was the recipient of many expressions of good will in the form of beautiful wedding presents."

The engagement has been announced of Miss Helen Frances, only daughter of Senator Warren of Wyoming, to Capt. John J. Pershing, General Staff, U.S.A., recently appointed military attaché of the United States at the American Legation, Tokio, Japan. Miss Warren is a graduate of the Washington public schools and of Wellesley College.

Act. Asst. Surg. Percy Fitzgerald McMurdo, U.S.N., and Miss Genevieve Le Duc, a young teacher of French, were married in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 11, in the rectory of St. John's Catholic church by Father Frazier. The bride's sisters, Miss Gabrielle Le Duc and Mrs. E. Duhaup, of Montreal, were present.

Paymaster John H. Merriam, U.S.N., and Miss Rose Douglas Wallach, the youngest daughter of Mrs. Richard Wallach, were married at the bride's home in Washington, D.C., Jan. 11. Owing to the deep mourning of the Wallach family by reason of the death of the bride's uncle, the late Jesse Brown, the occasion was a quiet one. Rev. Robert Granger, of Pittsburg, an old friend and classmate at college of the bridegroom's father, officiated, the groom's brother, Mr. Wm. A. Merriam, attending him as best man. The bride was escorted by her brother, Mr. Richard Wallach, and attended by Miss Mabel Merriam, sister of the bridegroom. She was gowned in white satin trimmed with real lace, her veil being also of family lace and her flowers orchids and lilies of the valley. Miss Merriam wore a stylish costume of yellow satin trimmed with bands of Irish lace and a large black picture hat. Mrs. Merriam was in dark blue chiffon velvet. Other relatives of the bridegroom present included Gen. and Mrs. Goodwin, Gen. and Mrs. Eugene Griffin, Miss Stella Alden Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. Hancock, and Mr. and Mrs. James C. Bishop, whose country place on the Hudson has been given up to the newly married couple for the next two weeks. Paymaster and Mrs. Merriam left late in the afternoon for their honeymoon tour, and will occupy an apartment at the Connecticut when they return to Washington. Paymaster Merriam is a son of the former Governor of Minnesota and ex-chief of the Census Bureau William R. Merriam.

The marriage of Miss Helen Talty, of Washington, to Capt. Daniel J. Carr, Sig. Corps, U.S.A., took place at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Washington, D.C., Jan. 11, in the presence of a large company of friends. A reception at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Talty, followed. The bride was escorted to the altar by her father and had as her only attendant, Miss Katherine Doyle, of Philadelphia. The Rev. Joseph McGee, the rector of the church, officiated. The bridegroom had as his best man Capt. H. S. Hathaway, U.S.A. The ushers were Capt. George C. Burnell, Capt. Charles De F. Chandler, Lieut. L. P. Butler, and Lieut. Allan L. Briggs, all of the Signal Corps, U.S.A. A reception followed the ceremony.

The engagement is announced of Miss Anita Poor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Poor, of Philadelphia, Pa., to Lieut. Roscoe C. Bulmer, U.S.N. The announcement was made at a tea given Jan. 11 by Miss Poor in honor of Miss Hull, of Tuxedo. The wedding will take place in St. Thomas's Church early in March.

Miss Olivia Hodgson, daughter of Comdr. A. C. Hodgson, U.S.N., is engaged to be married to Thomas Cover, jr., of Winchester, Va. He is the son of Mr. Thomas Cover of that city, senior member of the firm of Cover, Drayton and Leonard, sole leather manufacturers, the main offices of the firm being in Philadelphia. The marriage is to take place in Charleston, S.C., after Easter.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Elsie Dorr, daughter of a prominent San Francisco surgeon, to Lieut. C. E. Brigham, Art. Corps, stationed at the Presidio of San Francisco, with the 27th Co., C.A. Miss Dorr is a cousin of Miss Gibbons, whose engagement to Lieut. E. M. Shinkle, Art. Corps, also stationed at the Presidio, has been but recently announced. No definite date has been set for the wedding, but is understood to be scheduled for the end of the year.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized in the Century

Club, San Francisco, on Monday, Jan. 2, when Miss Minna Salts became the bride of Lieut. A. U. Loeb, 9th U.S. Inf. The club's reception rooms were decorated in holly, with sprays of green and knots of gilt ribbon. The maid of honor was Miss Claudine R. Loeb, a sister of the groom. The ceremony was performed by Rabbi Voor-sanger in the presence of one hundred friends and relatives. Mr. and Mrs. Loeb will pay short visits to Chicago, New York, Washington, and Philadelphia. Next April they expect to be in San Francisco again enroute to the Philippine Islands.

Miss Emma Jeannette Green and Mr. Arthur Maynard Tempamy were married on Thursday, Jan. 5, at Junction City, Kansas. They will be at home after Feb. 10, 1905, Fort Riley, Kan.

Mrs. Thomas Henry Wheeler, of New York city, has announced the engagement of her youngest daughter, Miss Leita Wheeler, to Lieut. Charles Preston Nelson, of the United States Navy, now stationed at Newport, R.I. Miss Wheeler is said to be an accomplished young woman, who passed several years in Paris with her family. Lieutenant Nelson is the son of Commander Thomas Nelson, U.S.N. No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Margaret Vinton Wildes, only daughter of the late Rear-Admiral Frank Wildes, U.S.N., was married in New York city, Jan. 3, to Mr. J. H. Craven, of Shanghai, China.

Capt. Haldimand P. Young, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., and Miss Marie Voorhies were married in San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 31 last, at the home of the bride's father, Dr. A. H. Voorhies, 2111 California street, Bishop Nichols, of California, officiating. From any one of the different apartments could be seen brightly gowned groups, while soft lights and artistic decoration filled out a harmonious picture. Handsome palms were in the hall and a color scheme of white and green throughout the rooms. A recess window in the drawing room was converted into a bridal bower for the time being, its background woodwardia fern, its flowers white roses, the whole overhung with graceful festoons of smilax. Masses of white chrysanthemums were also noticeable and delicate orchids in white and lavender. Nearly all of these were presented to the bride. Miss Voorhies was gowned in heavy white satin, over which was draped an overdress of white Chantilly. A full tulle veil was caught to her hair with a knot of orange blossoms, but she carried lilies of the valley. She had one attendant, Miss Florence Ives, who as maid of honor, was also in white, but carried pink roses. Richard Young, brother of Captain Young, was best man. A supper followed the ceremony, served a la bouffe from the dining table. The whole affair, though large in numbers, was simple in arrangement, and would be called a purely home wedding. Intimate friends were present, with the families and family connections. Capt. and Mrs. Young left for Chicago, where they will be the guests of friends. A short visit will be also made in Ohio before they go on to Schuylkill Arsenal, out of Philadelphia. That station will be their future home. "Mrs. Young," writes a correspondent, "will be much missed in San Francisco. Like her sisters, she is a great favorite on account of her never-failing courtesy and sweetness of manner."

Mr. George R. S. Haycock, son of Capt. George R. Haycock, U.S.M.C., was married on Dec. 28 last, at Clifton, Va., to Elizabeth Nicholas Dorsey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Brook Dorsey. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Everard Meade. The bride wore the wedding gown of her great great-grandmother, made in Paris more than a century ago, and also jewels that had belonged to the great great-grandmother of the groom. Her flowers were carnations and lilies of the valley. Refreshments were served in the dining room, after which the bride and groom, with the guests from Washington, took the eight o'clock train. For the wedding ceremony the house was profusely decorated with holly, hemlock, and mistletoe. In the parlor a triple arch was formed of evergreens, from which was suspended the wedding bell of mistletoe. The maid of honor was Miss Mabel Dorsey, and Miss Mabel Kathleen Dorsey was bridesmaid. Mr. Lane Johns was best man and Mr. C. H. Ford usher. Mr. and Mrs. Haycock will live in Washington.

The engagement has been announced in Washington, D.C., of Miss Anita Lea T. Collins, daughter of the late Dr. Joseph H. Collins, U.S.A., and Mrs. Collins, to Lieut. Nathaniel M. Cartmell, 10th U.S. Cav., U.S.A. Owing to the sudden death of her mother, Mrs. La Tourrette on Jan. 8, Mrs. Collins will not issue the invitations for the wedding which were to have been issued on the tenth of this month. Only relatives will attend the wedding, which will occur on Jan. 19 at the home of Mrs. Collins in Washington. The bride and groom will leave immediately after for Fort Robinson, Nebraska.

Capt. Robert H. Dunlap, U.S.M.C., was married on Jan. 12 to Miss Katherine T. Wood in St. John's church, Washington, D.C., before a fashionable gathering. The bride is the daughter of Major Thomas N. Wood, U.S. M.C. To the strains of the wedding march the procession entered the church, led by four ushers, all officers in the Marine Corps and all in full dress uniform, as was the bridegroom, with his best man, Lieut. Harry R. Lay, also of the Marine Corps, who awaited the bride at the chancel railing. The ushers were Capt. Smedley D. Butler, L. Fealand and R. F. Wynne and Lieut. Frank E. Evans, U.S.N. The four bridesmaids were the Misses Marian Stevens, Florence Field, Pansy Bloomer and Daisy Colton, all gowned in white chiffon, elaborately tucked and trimmed with puffs in a garland pattern, with trimming of lace on the bodice. Tulle baby hats, trimmed with roses, and tulle muffs to correspond, completed their costumes. The maid of honor, Miss Katherine Elkins, the debutante daughter of Senator and Mrs. Elkins, was gowned similarly to the bridesmaid, the only difference being that her gown was pink. The bride was dressed in white chiffon cloth, tucked and trimmed with puffs and shirring, the bodice made with a yoke of ribbon, faggotted, and lace. A tulle veil, confined by orange blossoms, and a bouquet of lilies of the valley completed her costume. The ceremony was followed by a breakfast to the wedding party at the bride's home.

RECENT DEATHS.

Col. John F. Glenn, who died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 8, was a veteran of both the Mexican and Civil Wars. When war was declared with Mexico he enlisted in Company D, 1st Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, in Cadwallader's brigade of Patterson's division, and under General Scott took part in the battles of Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, Pueblo and the City of Mexico. When war was declared between the North and the South he was made captain in the 23d Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry,

Col. C. P. Dare commanding. After participating in the battle of Falling Water and minor engagements, Captain Glenn's term expired and he was mustered out in the latter part of the year. He at once re-enlisted in his old regiment, then commanded by Col. David B. Birney. With this regiment he participated in nearly all of the important engagements in Maryland and Virginia, as well as Gettysburg. At Fredericksburg, for distinguished gallantry, he was made a lieutenant colonel. Colonel Glenn was also commended for conspicuous bravery at Cold Harbor, Malvern Hill and Marye's Heights. From lieutenant colonel he was placed in command of the regiment Jan. 19, 1864, and was mustered out in September.

Mrs. George P. Heard, mother of Lieut. George P. Heard, U.S.A., and of Mrs. Ethel H. De Loffre, wife of Lieut. S. M. De Loffre, U.S.A., died at Columbus, Ga., Dec. 26 last.

The remains of Chief Carpenter's Mate B. O. Olsen, U.S.N., who died in the Naval Hospital in Norfolk, Va., were interred in the cemetery on the hospital reservation Jan. 5 with full naval honors. Olsen was formerly attached to the U.S. cruiser Cleveland, of the European Squadron. He was a native of Bergen, Norway. He died of consumption.

Mrs. Minnie Hewins Mertz, wife of Mortimer Mertz, brother of Comdr. Albert Mertz, U.S.N., died at San Angelo, Tex., Dec. 29 last.

Gen. Nathaniel Collins McLean, U.S.V., died in Bellport, L.I., Jan. 4. In 1861 he recruited the 75th Regiment, Ohio Volunteers, and went to the war as its colonel. He resigned April 20, 1865, as a brigadier general. One of his daughters married Col. Charles H. Whipple, Pay Department, U.S.A., and the other is the wife of Capt. William H. Sage, 23d U.S. Inf.

Elizabeth Witter, who died in New York Jan. 8, will be remembered by many as Elizabeth S. Ordway, once an acknowledged belle of Washington society. From a convent at Georgetown she was sent to Mrs. Burr's finishing school, in Washington. She was a splendid musician, a competent linguist, beautiful of face and figure, could ride with the best, and excelled in all outdoor sports. She had been married seven times, and on various occasions within the last seven years had been a patient in the hospitals of New York. She was well known as an actress by her stage name of Bettina Girard. Her last husband was Mr. Witter, who was with her in her last hours. The body was sent to Washington for burial. She entered Roosevelt Hospital Jan. 7, under the name of Elizabeth Witter. Her home was 268 West Forty-fourth street.

Second Lieut. James M. Jewell, 14th U.S. Cav., who was killed on the Island of Jolo, P.I., Jan. 8, in an engagement with hostile Moros, was born in Illinois, and served in the war with Spain as a private in Troop M, 1st Illinois Cavalry. In October of the same year he enlisted as a private in the 8th U.S. Cav., rising to the grade of Q.M. Sergeant, and was appointed a Second Lieutenant and assigned to the 14th Cavalry Feb. 2, 1901.

Major Henry B. Looker, surveyor of the District of Columbia, died at his suburban home, Cleveland Park, Washington, D.C., Jan. 3. The immediate cause of death was given as congestion of the brain. Major Looker was born in Cincinnati, O., April 10, 1858, and was the eldest son of former Paymaster General T. H. Looker, U.S.N. At the outbreak of the war with Spain he volunteered for service with the Army, and was appointed major in the National Guard brigade of the District of Columbia. When it was determined that the quota of the District would comprise a regiment of infantry, he was tendered a captaincy, which he accepted, giving up the position of District surveyor. He was given the command of Company H, which was detached from the regiment, and assigned as engineers to Gen. Nelson A. Miles' expedition to Porto Rico. He is survived by his wife, Katharine Chamberlain Looker, daughter of the late George Earle, and a son, Reginald Earle Looker. His brother, Mr. Reginald B. Looker, holds a position of trust and responsibility at the Riggs National Bank. Major Looker was a member of the Sons of the Revolution.

Katharine Follet Hubbard, who died in Sandusky, O., Jan. 2, in the 28th year of her age, was the daughter of Jane Patterson Livingston, widow of the late Lester S. Hubbard and only sister of the wife of Commander Robert G. Denig, U.S.N.

Mrs. Mabel Horner Brady, wife of Capt. James F. Brady, Coast Art., U.S.A., and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Horner, died in Washington, D.C., on Jan. 3.

Gen. J. L. McDowell who died at Elkton, Colo., Dec. 21 last, was a Civil War veteran. His oldest son was Ralph E. McDowell, a lieutenant in the U.S.A., who was drowned in Texas in 1902.

"By the passing away of Mrs. La Tourrette, at Washington, D.C., Jan. 8, 1905," writes a correspondent, "the Army has lost one who has been long identified with its family life and of whom no one has ever cherished an unkind thought. Born in Montreal, Canada, she was allied by blood with the Annesley family of England, and the family of de La Casse, of France. The death of her mother, while she was but an infant, caused her removal to Albany, N.Y., where she grew to womanhood in the family of an uncle, the late Lawson Annesley, and married Rev. James Armour Moore La Tourrette, who preceded her into the spirit land about thirteen years. After several years' pastoral service in different parts of the country and a three years' tour of duty on Governors Island, N.Y., as hospital chaplain, her husband was ordered to Fort Garland, Colo., then far beyond railroad terminals, and with her family of five children in poor health and with poor traveling accommodations, the faithful wife and mother exchanged the comforts of an Eastern home for the rude surroundings of a frontier post and, till the retirement of her husband from active service, nearly all her time was thus spent. Her friends were limited in number only by that of her acquaintances.

"None knew her, but to love her,"
"None named her but to praise."

"Afflictions came to her in her far Western homes, the eldest daughter passed away after a very short illness, husband followed, a son-in-law had preceded him, another in the far-off islands of the Pacific gave up his life in the service, and yet, through all, she was the same gentle, quiet spirit, the counsellor and consoler of all of her sex who needed counsel and consolation; thoughtless of self and always thoughtful of others. She had spent four-score and one years doing good, and that trait lasted to the very end of her life. When the end came it came suddenly, and those about her were spared the sight of any long-continued suffering on her part. The busy mind has ceased to work for others' weal, the busy hands are folded forever and the pure soul has gone to its reward; but the memory of its good deeds will long remain in the hearts of all who knew her. Her identification with the Army has been very complete. All of her four daughters married officers, all her grandsons hold

commissions in it, and one granddaughter is the wife of a Cavalry officer. Her death has broken a peculiar household; three Army widows and three fatherless Army daughters having constituted the family of which she was the head."

Hon. Ward R. Bliss, brother of Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., died at Philadelphia, Jan. 6.

Medical Director Henry M. Wells, U.S.N., retired, who died in New York city Jan. 12, 1905, was a veteran of the Civil War, in which he saw considerable service. He was born in Massachusetts and entered the Service as assistant surgeon July 30, 1861. Among other duties he served on the Portsmouth and the Tennessee of the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, and participated in the engagements with Forts Jackson and St. Philip in April, 1862; batteries at Donaldson, Grand Gulf, Port Hudson and Vicksburg on the Mississippi River in 1862-3. He was also on the ironclad Onondaga, North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and at the batteries on James River, Va., in 1865. He was promoted medical inspector in August, 1884; medical director in September, 1891, and was retired Jan. 20, 1897.

PERSONALS.

The Admiral of the Navy and Mrs. Dewey will entertain at dinner on Jan. 21 and 28.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. Milo C. Corey, 30th U.S. Inf., at Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., Dec. 25 last.

Master William Heavey is very ill with scarlet fever at Fort Russell. He is the son of Captain Heavey, 11th U.S. Inf.

Comdr. D. H. Mahan, U.S.N., and Mrs. Mahan have just arrived at the Norfolk Navy Yard, where Commander Mahan has been ordered for duty.

Mrs. Stephen R. Stafford, widow of the late Major S. R. Stafford, U.S.A., retired, and two daughters are spending the winter in Washington, D.C. Their address is No. 5, B street, N.W.

Mr. John S. Power, chief clerk, Atlantic Division and the Department of the East, Governors Island, N.Y., has been confined to his home at Flushing, N.Y., with a severe attack of the grip, but was improving at last accounts.

First Lieut. Charles B. Taylor, U.S.M.C., who has been on duty at the marine barracks in the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., since May 21, 1904, received orders Jan. 6 to hold himself in readiness to go to Guantanamo, Cuba, with the detachment of marines to leave for Guantanamo this week.

Comdr. John E. Roller, U.S.N., who has been on duty in the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., since Jan. 20, 1903, as head of the Equipment Department, left Jan. 7 for the Puget Sound Navy Yard, Bremerton, Washington, where he will assume command of the coast defense monitor Wyoming, of the Pacific Squadron, succeeding Commander Cottman, U.S.N.

Secretary of the Navy Morton will leave Jan. 14 for Chicago. He may appear as a witness before the Interstate Commerce Commission in its investigation of allegations that the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company granted rebates to the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company in violation of law. Mr. Morton formerly was vice-president of the Santa Fe road.

"Mrs. Sharpe, the charming wife of Colonel Sharpe, U.S.A.," writes a correspondent, "is a great acquisition to the Army circle in Washington, D.C., where she is most popular, as she never forgets a person or their names, and after a long sojourn in the Philippines she greets her old friends calling them by their names which she has not heard for many years."

Asst. Surg. Albert J. Geiger, U.S.N., who has reported his return home from a tour of duty at the U.S. Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan, will be assigned to shore duty in the United States for a period. The duty at the Yokohama Hospital is regarded as, to some extent, sea duty, and although this officer has not been on duty at that point for a full tour of three years, it is more than probable that shore service will fall to his lot for the next few months.

Med. Director John W. Ross, U.S.N., enjoys the somewhat rare experience of being retired from active service a second time. He was retired some years since on account of physical disability incurred in the line of duty, but recovering sufficiently for active service was restored to the active list as an additional number. Now, however, he is retired for age, and will probably stay retired, but will remain on duty with the Panama Canal Commission.

Ensign Hollis T. Winston, who has been detached from the Newport and upon his own application has been ordered to the Bureau of Steam Engineering for special duty in engineering work, was one of the eight officers selected by Rear Admiral Charles W. Rae, Engineer-in-Chief, who are to make a two years' study of engineering work. Mr. Winston will come to the bureau and began his studies under the direction of the chief of bureau. Later on he will be assigned to other engineering work on ship.

The Navy Mutual Aid Association has just issued its 28th call for assessments and it is found that the number in good standing on Jan. 1, 1905, was 870, paying an assessment of \$3,315.47. The amount paid to beneficiaries up to date foots the very respectable sum of \$953,361.60. The following deaths have occurred since the last quarterly call for assessments: Rear Admiral Fernando D. Gilmore, Rear Admiral Ralph Aston, Chief Engr. John L. D. Borthwick, and P.A. Engr. Edwin T. Philippi. During the year just passed the association has lost, by death, a total of twenty members.

The Governors of States who, it is announced, will attend the ball of the Old Guard of New York in Madison Square Garden, New York city, Jan. 26, include Governor Higgins, of New York, and Governor Roberts of Connecticut, with their staffs. A feature that will attract much attention will be twenty-four tents that are to be erected at the Madison avenue end of the Garden. Each tent, which is to be used for reception purposes, will connect with a box at the rear. At the Fourth avenue end of the Garden a marquee will be erected on a platform, where Major Briggs and his staff will receive the guests of the evening. Music will be furnished by Fred Bent's Old Guard band of a hundred and fifty pieces. The program of the evening will begin at 10 and the military march will start promptly at midnight. There will be a large attendance of Army, Navy, National Guard and other officers, with detachments from the New Haven Foot Guards, 2d Company; Hartford Foot Guards, 1st Company; Philadelphia City Troop, Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston; the Boston National Lancers, the Boston Fusiliers, the Albany Burgesses' Corps and the Minute Men of Washington, D.C. All the National Guard organizations in New York city and Brooklyn will be represented, and also those of nearby States.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. E. W. Robinson, 28th U.S. Inf., at San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 6.

Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, U.S.A., was entertained at dinner Jan. 9 in Philadelphia by Mr. and Mrs. James F. Sullivan.

"Navy night" will be celebrated at the armory of the 47th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., in Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 18, when Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, U.S.N., will review the command.

Congratulations are being received by Asst. Surg. and Mrs. Clarence F. Ely, over the advent of a daughter. The young lady saw the light in Waterbury, Conn. Mother and child are doing well.

Capt. R. W. Milligan, U.S.N., who has been on duty at Norfolk, Va., has been in ill health, and in the hopes of recuperating, he has been detached from duty and granted three months' sick leave.

Miss Kate Deering, sister of P.A. Paymr. George A. Deering, U.S.N., will spend several weeks with friends in Chicago as the guest of Mrs. Roberts, returning to Washington early in February, when she and her mother will reopen their pleasant house at 1908 Q street.

General Gillespie, U.S.A., and Mrs. Gillespie entertained at dinner Jan. 9 at their home on Rhode Island avenue, Washington, D.C. The guests of honor were the Secretary of War and Mrs. Taft, and among those invited to meet them were Justice and Mrs. Brewer, Rear Admiral Higginson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Higginson; Mrs. Robert Gillespie and General Crozier.

The detachment of Comdr. Vincendon L. Cottman, U.S.N., from command of the Wyoming is a source of much regret to the officers and crew of that ship, and many expressions of sorrow have been expressed that the routine of the Service renders imperative this action by the Navy Department. Comdr. John E. Roller, U.S.N., has been designated as the relief of Commander Cottman.

Lieut. Harry L. Gilchrist, Med. Dept., U.S.A., has printed in pamphlet form an important paper on the use of the Roentgen rays in the treatment of fractures which he read before the Medical Society of Chatham County, Ga., December 21, 1903, and which will prove exceedingly interesting to surgeons in the Army and out. The paper contains descriptions and illustrations of several operations performed by Dr. Gilchrist with the aid of the Roentgen ray and the fluoroscope which show new applications of science to surgical practice.

Paymr. John Irwin, U.S.N., who has been ordered to duty at the naval station, Cavite, P.I., reported to the Commander-in-Chief of the squadron but a short time since, and will probably receive a sea assignment in the course of the next few months. Paymaster Irwin is a son of the late Rear Admiral John Irwin, U.S.N., and inherits his genial father's best amiable traits. Mrs. Irwin is a daughter of the late Congressman English, of Oakland, Cal. The last tour of duty was as pay officer of the Solace.

Major George H. Penrose, U.S.A., and Mrs. Penrose left Port Townsend, Washington, Dec. 30, for Washington, D.C. Major and Mrs. Penrose will be absent about a month. "One thing that is contemplated by the major," says the Leader of Port Townsend, "and in all likelihood will be broached at this time, is that the Government build and maintain a wharf of its own in Port Townsend. The major believes that there are a number of available sites that it would be to the interest of the Government to secure before they are gobbled up by private parties."

The Brooklyn Eagle of Jan. 3 copies a well-deserved tribute to a veteran of our Army, which appeared originally in the Tioga County Record: "On Dec. 16, 1904, the Senate confirmed President Roosevelt's appointment of Gen. Isaac S. Catlin as brigadier general, United States Army, to date from April 23, 1904. Forty-three years ago previous to this date, a little earlier in April, 1861, he was enrolled as a private in Company H, 3d Regiment, N.Y.S.V., and the same night was elected captain, thus bearing the honor of being the first commissioned officer in the Civil War from Tioga County, as well as the only Tiogan who was breveted major general and finally made full brigadier general. His record from boyhood was that of a forceful spirit, ready for whatever came and able to conquer whatever opposed. As a boy, as a lawyer, as the politician, as the Mayor of Owego who resigned to enlist as a private in his country's defense, the successful general, as the choice for an important office in a stronghold of the opposite political faith in middle life and as the father of another brave defender of his country's prestige and honor, Isaac S. Catlin is dear to Tiogans and his memory, when the sad time comes that only his memory remains to them, will long be cherished in the hearts of all."

Noticing the assignment of Capt. R. L. Howze, 6th Cav., as commandant of cadets at the Military Academy, the San Antonio Express quotes Dr. Fred Hadra of that city, who served in the Philippines, as saying: "Texas has cause to feel proud and honored in the appointment of one of her younger sons to one of the highest and most responsible billets in our military establishment. At the same time the President's recognition and reward of the worth of one is not unmixed with regret, for in rewarding Col. R. L. Howze, the President must ignore one, who though entitled to the highest award in the gift of his commander-in-chief, through misrepresentations, has been despoiled of the fruit of years of as brilliant work as has ever been accomplished by any officer of our generation. This man, now retired at an age when, if fairly treated he would have been in his prime, must bear his disappointment. I vividly recall those memorable days, when returning from his rescue of Gilmore and party, the whole country, led by the Army and Navy, rang with acclaim over an achievement which his commanding general was then pleased to call an unparalleled accomplishment. If any one doubts that Luther R. Hare has been mistreated, let him but glance over some of the following extracts promulgated at a time when acts of valor and self-sacrifice had not yet been discounted." Here follow extracts from complimentary letters and reports concerning Colonel Hare signed by General Young, Colonel Howze and the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Long. Speaking of Colonel Hare, Colonel Howze said in his report of Jan. 5, 1900: "The Gilmore rescue, great as it was, was not the only achievement of this gallant soldier. He was in sole command at San Jacinto, where, according to one Manila paper, the decisive battle of the whole insurrection was fought and won; and it was Hare who was later selected from among a dozen generals in Manila to rescue Captain Shields and his company from captivity in one of the Southern islands. He accomplished this task with the same brilliant result as before, and yet in spite of these and numerous lesser distinctions won from away back in Custer's time, he has been forced to an early retirement with the rank of major, when others not entitled to one title as much as he, have been made generals on the active and retired list. Verily, the philosopher who wrote 'Republics Are Ungrateful,' was not far from wrong."

A son was born to the wife of Ordnance Sergt. John McCarthy, at Fort Logan, Colo., Jan. 2.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Harry S. Purnell, assistant surgeon, U.S.A., at Camp McGrath, Batangas, P.I., Nov. 1.

Mrs. Taft, of Brooklyn, N.Y., has been visiting Mrs. and Miss Almy at their home, 1019 Vermont avenue, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Pendleton, wife of Commander Pendleton, U.S.N., will be at home on Mondays during January and February at the navy yard, Washington, D.C.

Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., commanding the Division of the Atlantic, will review the 12th N.G.N. Y. at its armory in New York city on Tuesday evening, Jan. 17, and a number of prominent persons will be present.

Lieut. R. G. Rutherford, jr., U.S.A., and Mrs. Rutherford are visiting Col. and Mrs. Rutherford at their home, 1811 Nineteenth street, N.W., Washington, D.C. Mrs. Whittingham is also with her parents, Col. and Mrs. Rutherford, for the winter.

Among the Army and Navy officers who were on the floor committee for the charity ball given in Washington, D.C., Jan. 9, were Col. John Biddle, U.S.A.; General Crozier, Col. James Parker, Comdr. C. McR. Winslow, U.S.N.; Pay Insp. C. W. Littlefield, U.S.N.; Lieutenant Jewell, Lieutenant Jackson, Lieut. Henry V. Butler, U.S.N.; Lieut. Roscoe C. Bulmer, U.S.N.; Capt. Charles Bromwell, U.S.A., and Lieut. Richard Hooker, U.S.M.C.

Capt. Benjamin F. Montgomery, Signal Corps of the Army, was this week detached from duty in charge of the telegraph office of the White House and assigned to duty in command of a company of the Signal Corps at Benicia Barracks, Cal. Captain Montgomery is given four months' leave of absence. The detachment of Captain Montgomery from this duty was a great surprise to the officials at Washington. He has been on duty at the White House for twenty-eight years and has performed most efficient duty there. It is understood that his assignment to Benicia Barracks is but a prelude to his being sent to the Philippines.

Mrs. Chaffee, wife of Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U.S.A., held one of her weekly Tuesday afternoons at home on Jan. 10, and was assisted by Mrs. Sharpe, wife of Colonel Sharpe, U.S.A.; Mrs. Bromwell, wife of Captain Bromwell, U.S.A.; Mrs. Hall, wife of Gen. W. P. Hall, U.S.A., and Miss Hitchcock. General Chaffee also assisted Mrs. Chaffee. Miss Helen Chaffee presided in the tea room. Among those present were Gen. John Moore, U.S.A.; Gen. M. V. Sheridan, U.S.A., and Mrs. Sheridan; Mrs. Dewey, wife of the Admiral of the Navy; Gen. B. C. Card, the Misses Bayne, Miss Veazie, Mrs. Blackburn, and others. The spacious rooms were filled during the afternoon. Gen. and Mrs. Chaffee have a charming house, 1731 K street, N.W., Washington, D.C., well adapted for entertaining, where Mrs. Chaffee so cordially greets her friends.

At Fort Missoula, Mont., the Christmas eve festival for the post children was held in the soldiers' hall, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion. Every child was handsomely remembered by Santa Claus. Those in charge of the affair deserve great credit for the successful carrying out of quite an elaborate program, which was enjoyed by old as well as young, says a correspondent. On Christmas day the bachelors of the post were especially remembered, all having more invitations than they could accept. Lieutenant Knox, the post adjutant, gave a handsome dinner to some of his friends of the bachelors' mess. On New Year's eve Major and Mrs. Torrey entertained the garrison at cards. Capt. and Mrs. Cabaniss won the first prizes, Miss Sloane the second and Mrs. Maxey the consolation. After a delicious supper all assembled around the punch bowl and drank to the New Year. Altogether it was a most merry and delightful affair.

The annual meeting of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, held at the house of Miss Helen Miller Gould in New York on the evening of Jan. 12, was a notable occasion. Two large rooms were filled with ladies and gentlemen who listened with absorbed interest to a lecture delivered by Mr. Millar, secretary of the society, giving an account of experiences during his recent journey to the Philippines. The lecture was illustrated by stereopticon pictures, and as group portraits of the handsome, well set up, alert and intelligent young men in khaki were thrown upon the screen, it was evident that the audience, representative of the best class of New York society, were greatly impressed with the character of the enlisted men of our Army. Mr. Millar, as the result of his visit to the Philippines, is enthusiastic upon the subject of the work of civilization now going on there, all of which, as he showed, has been made possible by the Army and Navy. He was equally enthusiastic in his praise of the character of our enlisted men and their officers. We wish his lecture could be repeated in every town in the United States. It would do much to dispel current delusions concerning our Army and would make friends for them everywhere and show how foul have been the slanders of those who sought to accomplish a political purpose by misrepresenting the Army and its work in the Philippines.

The President has approved the sentence of a G.C.M. dismissing Major Harry L. Rees, paymaster in the Army, who was tried at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, on charges (1) of making false reports, in violation of the 61st Article of War; (2) embezzlement, in violation of the 60th Article of War, and (3) conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War. There were twenty-six specifications to the first charge, each alleging a false report to the Paymaster General of the Army concerning the amount of Government funds on deposit to his credit; two specifications to the second charge, showing that he had converted to his own use Government funds in his possession, and three specifications to the third charge, one relating to his failure to fulfill his promise to repay borrowed money, and two charging him with drawing checks on a bank where he had not funds on deposit sufficient to meet such checks.

Mrs. Frank Wheaton returned to Denver from a two months' visit in the East on Dec. 5 with her sister, Miss C. N. Miller. They visited Washington to attend the unveiling of the monument erected to General Wheaton's memory by his State (Rhode Island). Mrs. Wheaton was in New York November 14 to 18 attending the annual meeting of the Society of the U.S. Daughters of 1812, of which she was then elected president for the State of Colorado. She is now settled for the winter in her Denver home, where she has been visited by the widow and younger son of her cousin, Capt. Alexander Macomb Wetherill, killed at Santiago, who were on their way to San Francisco to be with Lieut. A. M. Wetherill, 13th Inf., at Fort Mason. Mrs. Wheaton has located in Denver to be near her daughter, Mrs. Frederick H. Morley.

Major William A. Mann, of the General Staff, U.S.A., and Mrs. Mann, are passing the winter at 1742 P street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Gen. and Mrs. G. H. Burton are spending the winter in Southern California with headquarters at La Casa Loma Hotel, Redlands, Cal.

General Mills, Superintendent of West Point, and Mrs. Mills are in Washington, D.C., visiting Mrs. Aleshire at 1719 Eighteenth street, N.W.

Asst. Surg. R. M. Young, U.S.N., who entered the service July 1, 1901, has sent in his resignation, which has been accepted to take effect Jan. 21.

Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, U.S.N., who has been on duty on the Lighthouse Board, has been ordered to duty with the General Board, Washington, D.C.

Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A., commanding the Atlantic Division, will review the 23d N.Y. in its armory in Brooklyn, N.Y., Saturday evening, Jan. 14.

Mrs. Barker, wife of Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, and his daughter, Miss Louise Maxwell, have arrived at the Grafton, Washington, D.C., from Old Point Comfort, Va.

Rear Admiral Terry, U.S.N., Mrs. and Miss Terry are now in Hong Kong, and will soon visit India and then pass some time in Europe before returning to Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Gertrude T. Peck, daughter of Col. C. I. Wilson, U.S.A., and Mrs. Wilson, is on a short visit to Washington, D.C., from New York, and is at 912 Nineteenth street, N.W.

Miss S. D. Biddle, sister of Major John Biddle, U.S.A., has as her guest Miss Patch. Miss Biddle is at home to her friends on Tuesdays at her home, 1517 L street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Rear Admiral B. J. Cromwell, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Cromwell arrived in San Francisco, Cal., a few days ago on a visit to their son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. N. L. Jones, U.S.N., and Mrs. Jones.

Lieut. F. H. Brumby, U.S.N., has been ordered from the Brooklyn to the Minneapolis for duty as flag lieutenant on the staff of Rear Admiral R. B. Bradford, the commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Training Squadron.

The case of Lieut. James E. Wilson, Art. Corps, U.S.A., who it is alleged was absent without leave, is now before Gen. Constant Williams, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Columbia, who will settle it according to his judgment.

Mrs. Guy V. Menz, who has been ill with acute bronchitis, has gone to Camden, South Carolina, for the winter. Mr. W. L. Menz is in New York at the "Sevilla," 117 West Fifty-eighth street. Mrs. James W. Benton is also at the "Sevilla."

Lieut. Comdr. Reuben O. Bitler, U.S.N., has left Norfolk for Samoa, where he will be stationed for two years in an important Government position. Mrs. Bitler and children will leave this week to spend a month with Mrs. Bitler's sister, Mrs. Lewis, in Charlottesville, before joining Mr. Bitler.

The charming climate and beautiful surroundings of San Diego, Cal., have induced a number of retired Army officers to reside there permanently. The latest additions to this colony are Gen. and Mrs. Harry L. Haskell, who have just established themselves in a pretty home on the corner of Fifth and Palm streets.

It has been reported to the Navy Department that Midshipman M. W. Arrowood of the Kearsarge has left the ship without leave while at Hampton Roads and nothing is known of his whereabouts. No explanation is given of the peculiar conduct of the young officer, and it is supposed that he will certainly report to the Department or the ship at an early date.

Rear Admiral Joseph E. Craig, U.S.N., formerly executive officer of the Norfolk Navy Yard, who has been detached and ordered to the Navy Department for duty as president of the special board appointed to consider and report on the proposed rules for the Government of the steamboat inspection service, left Norfolk Jan. 6 for Washington, accompanied by Mrs. Craig.

Chief Electrician Charles F. Dame, U.S.N., of Annapolis, Md., in charge of the wireless telegraph station maintained by the Navy Department at Cape Henry, Va., and Miss Lucretia M. Reed, of Wilmington, Del., were married in Baltimore a few days ago by the Rev. Medley Price, in the rectory of Bishop Crummins Memorial church. They are residing in Norfolk, Va.

Miss Navarra Kautz, daughter of the late General Kautz, sailed on Jan. 10 from New Orleans for San Juan, Porto Rico, where she will visit her brother, Lieut. Austin Kautz, U.S.N. Miss Kautz has been spending part of the winter in Baton Rouge, La., with her sister, Mrs. Read, wife of Capt. A. C. Read, who is detailed at the Louisiana State University as professor of military science.

A sketch of the comic opera, "The Pleiades," composed by Annella Slaughter Gilmore, daughter of Major Brad. D. Slaughter, U.S.A., will be produced at the National Arts Club, 37 and 39 West Thirty-fourth street, New York city, Saturday evening, Jan. 14, at 8:30 o'clock. Assisting in the sketch will be Leo Braun at the piano, Miss Frances Laing, soprano; a tenor, a violinist, a dancer and a comedian.

Captain Bromwell, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bromwell gave a dinner at their home in Washington, D.C., on Jan. 10, when their guests were the Attorney General, Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee and Mrs. Chaffee, Mrs. A. E. Bates, Mrs. John Rodgers, Mrs. Audenried, Mr. and Mrs. Goff, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page, Mr. and Mrs. C. Peyton Russell, Capt. and Mrs. Hooker, Col. Edwards and Judge C. E. Magoon.

At the annual dinner of the Twenty-four Karat Club at hotel Astor, Jan. 12, Rear Admiral Coghlan, U.S.N., commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, responded to the toast, "The Navy." He strongly urged a larger Navy. He said: "Every man here should use his influence with his Congressman to promote legislation looking to a larger Navy. I can assure you it will bring a good return on your investment."

The Secretary of State and Mrs. Hay entertained the President and Mrs. Roosevelt at dinner on Jan. 10. Those invited to meet them were the Vice President-elect and Mrs. Fairbanks, Associate Justice Holmes, Senator Allison, Mrs. Slater, Senator and Mrs. Lodge, Senator and Mrs. Knox, Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mr. Henry James, Mrs. Cowles, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Mathers, Mrs. Boardman, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Garfield, Mr. and Mrs. Rockhill and Mr. Ronald M. Ferguson.

Medical Director Nelson M. Ferebee, U.S.N., formerly in charge of the Naval Hospital in Norfolk, Va., who has been on sick leave since March 20, 1904, and has been placed on the retired list of the Navy from Dec. 31, 1904, entered the service Sept. 12, 1872. For his at-

tention and care of sick during the prevalence of fever on the Pensacola at Panama in 1873, he was especially commended in a letter to the Navy Department by the commanding officer of the ship. While on duty at Sitka, Alaska, 1879-81, he established a hospital and free dispensary for Indians and poor whites at Sitka. During the war with Spain he was on duty on the U.S.S. Indiana.

Among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., during the week ending Jan. 11 were the following: Lieut. C. B. Price, U.S.N.; Surg. R. T. Oliver, U.S.A.; Surg. H. C. Newcomer, U.S.A.; Lieut. E. R. Miller, U.S.M.C.; Capt. George H. Penrose, U.S.A.; Capt. Wm. L. Sibert, U.S.A.; Capt. D. W. Kilburn, U.S.A., and Mrs. Kilburn; Col. J. F. Randlett, U.S.A.; Ensign W. L. Varnum, U.S.N.; Capt. F. M. Savage, U.S.A.; Lieut. M. B. Adams, U.S.A.; Major George A. Zinn, U.S.A.; Ensign C. Churchill, U.S.N.; Mrs. Allyn Capron and Miss Mary Capron; Lieut. G. T. Emmons, U.S.N., Col. W. H. Beck, U.S.A., and Mrs. Beck; Lieut. Frank H. Clark, jr., U.S.N.

Capt. and Mrs. Lewis D. Greene celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of their wedding at their home, No. 244 East Forty-seventh street, Chicago, on Monday evening, Jan. 9. Invitations were sent to sixty of their friends, and their quarters were filled with a merry and congenial crowd. The entertainment was of vocal and instrumental music and a clever dramatic recitation given by several of the guests. Among those present were the following Army people: Major Kirtland, formerly 7th Infantry, and Miss Kirtland; Major Riche, U.S.E.C., and Mrs. Riche; Major Winship, J.A. Dept.; Mr. C. L. Hammond, formerly 5th Cavalry (West Point, '76), and Mrs. Hammond; Mr. C. C. Gilbert, son of the late Gen. C. C. Gilbert, U.S.A., and Miss Gilbert; and Mr. Poland, son of the late Gen. J. S. Poland. Mrs. Greene was the recipient of several handsome presents in cut glass.

We are indebted to Lieut. Col. J. A. Watrous, U.S.A., for an interesting sketch of Capt. Charles P. Stivers, Subsistence Department, U.S.A., a graduate of the Military Academy, who resigned in 1888, and afterwards enlisted on the outbreak of the Spanish war in the 2d Wisconsin Infantry, and rose to the rank of major in the 31st U.S. Infantry, afterwards receiving the appointment he now holds. Captain Stivers's father, Capt. Charles Bryant Stivers, U.S.A., retired, was a soldier, a Kentucky patriot, his mother, the daughter of a soldier, born in the Army, Army grown. Her father was the late Gen. Gabriel R. Paul, a native of Missouri, who graduated from West Point in 1834, won distinction in the Mexican War, recruited several Missouri regiments for the Union Army, was made a brigadier general of Volunteers in 1862, and at Gettysburg lost both eyes by a bullet wound while leading his brigade in battle. He was made a brigadier general of Regulars and retired on full pay. He died in 1886, twenty-three years after becoming totally blind in the greatest, the tide-turning battle of the war. Captain Stivers's father was graduated from the Military Academy in 1856. Concerning him the following statement is made: "A mixing of orders rendered war a double tragedy for the Kentuckian. An early order directed him to a station on the western frontier. Before he could obey, an order came directing him to report to his regiment, still the 7th Infantry, for duty. At the battle of Fredericksburg, in December, 1862, he was in command of the regiment, though only a young captain. In one of the charges Captain Stivers was dangerously wounded. The commander of the frontier post to which Captain Stivers had been ordered, reported that he had not put in an appearance. Upon receipt of this information, unaccountable as it may seem, the name of Captain Stivers was dropped as an officer of the Army for absence without leave since the summer of 1861. When word reached the 7th Infantry to that effect, there was surprise mingled with indignation. A message was sent to Washington stating that a mistake had been made and a grievous wrong done; that Captain Stivers had come to the 7th in 1861; that for a time he had commanded the regiment; that he was at home suffering from a gunshot wound. Without delay the name was restored to the roll of the Army, and in 1864 the captain was retired for disability acquired in the Service. For twenty-nine years he was principal of a school at Dayton, Ohio, declining the thirtieth election a few years ago."

COURT MARTIAL OF CAPTAIN MULLIKEN.

In the trial by G.C.M. at Fort Sheridan, Ill., Jan. 6, of Capt. David B. Mulliken, 27th U.S. Inf., on charges growing out of his alleged marriage to a Filipino girl, William A. Adams, civil counsel for Mulliken, declared the alleged certified copy of the marriage certificate to be "false, fraudulent and a forgery." Attorney Adams then produced another paper, which, he said, was the original certificate of Mulliken's marriage on March 12, 1901, to Regina Batismo, daughter of a Filipino merchant. This original, it was asserted, had never been filed with the authorities in the town of Escalante, Occidental Negros, P.I., according to law, and the marriage therefore was invalid. Forgery of another marriage certificate, it was charged, was resorted to by a Filipino justice of the peace to shield himself from punishment for neglect of duty. This forgery, it was asserted, was used against Captain Mulliken. An admission by Lieut. J. M. Kimbrough, 27th U.S. Inf., judge advocate, that the justice of the peace neglected his duty and illegally recorded the certificate, was declared by Attorney Adams sufficient to convince the court that the whole charge is inspired by fraud. "We can show that one of the witnesses who signed this alleged certificate was a cattle thief and an ex-convict, and not to be believed under oath," declared the defendant's attorney.

Captain Mulliken, in his own defense, told on Jan. 9 how he and a Filipino girl, after eight months of wooing in the town of Escalante, Negros Island, P.I., were "illegally" married, and how, after a period of uncertainty whether he was married or not, he participated in another "illegal" marriage, only to find, according to his story, that his wife had been previously married to a native Filipino. This complication induced him, he said, on one occasion to report to the War Department that he was unmarried and at another time to put an interrogation point after the printed form "Married or Single." Captain Mulliken asserted that he made no attempt to conceal from the natives that he had "gone through a sort of ceremony" and that he considered himself married. The captain in answer to a question declared that he met Regina Batismo, twenty years old, soon after his arrival in the islands in 1899, and that his interest in her began at once. He further stated that he intended to marry her and that he tried to get the consent of her parents, but could not because he was not of the same religious faith they were.

BOARD ON HARBOR DEFENSE.

Gen. J. P. Story, Chief of Artillery, U.S.A., in his annual report urges the appointment of a new board, which was duly appointed on Jan. 12 by the President, for the revision of the scheme of coast defenses prepared by the Endicott Board nineteen years ago. General Story gives the following reasons for the revision of this defense plan: "At the date of the report the superiority of the gun in its duel with ships' armor, had not been determined in favor of the gun. A rapidity of fire in guns of all calibers, especially in small calibers, has been developed that was not, and in fact could not, with any data in possession of the board, have been anticipated. By means of electrical communication we are now enabled to determine quickly and accurately the position of a moving target (war vessel), and to transmit the information to guns of large caliber so expeditiously that we are justified in expecting more hits at longer ranges than at the date of the report could have been hoped for by any system of range finding then known.

"While in the report of the Endicott Board the use of electric searchlights is recommended as an accessory in connection with torpedo defense, their utilization for gun defenses against naval attack is not even suggested. The Army and Navy maneuvers in Portland harbor in 1903 demonstrated the effectiveness of searchlights under the atmospheric conditions then existing there up to 10,000 or more yards' range. The Artillery fire at night, when the target can be seen by means of electric searchlight, is as effective as fire by day. This statement means that no increase of armament is necessary for night defense of harbors.

"If submarines are successfully developed, as now appears to be certain, no fleet will lie in front of a port supplied with them. Submarines will in connection with wireless telegraphy work a revolution in blockade operations, and make a surprise naval attack most improbable. I can confidentially assert—and I believe that this is the first time such an assertion has been officially made—that if submarines prove successful, a second relief in time of war to serve the coast armament, which would require for all armament now mounted or projected, some 32,000 men will be unnecessary. If a reserve manning relief can be omitted in time of war, many millions for pay of personnel will be saved.

"If, as is hoped for, provision will soon be made for an adequate trained personnel to operate the torpedo defense of our fortified harbors, such action will do much to modify the gun armaments to complete the general defense.

"The most important development increasing the efficiency of the coast defense has been the tactical co-ordination of all the elements of coast defense under one direction to an extent that in earlier days was not foreseen." General Story thinks that the estimates of the Endicott Board for coast defenses can be reduced by about \$30,000,000.

The following order of the President is published for the information of all concerned:

The White House, Jan. 12, 1905.
A board to consist of the Secretary of War, and the officers hereinafter named is appointed to revise the report of the Endicott Board, which was appointed under the provision of an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1885, to "examine and report at what ports fortifications, or other defenses are most urgently required, character and kind of defenses best adapted for each, with reference to armament," and "the utilization of torpedoes, mines, or other defensive appliances," with further instruction to extend its examinations so as to include estimates and recommendations relative to defenses of the insular possessions.

The report of the Endicott Board, submitted nineteen years ago, was carefully considered by its distinguished members. It enunciated sound military principles and recommended the best application of these principles with the conditions then existing. It fully deserved the generous support it has received from Congress. Nearly two-thirds of the land armament recommended by the board has been installed or provided for, but since the date of the report so many conditions then existing have been materially modified, and the engines or implements of war have been so greatly improved, and others, untried or unknown, of undoubted value developed, giving a greater advantage to the defense, that it is confidently believed our harbor defense can be completed effectively and satisfactorily with a much less expenditure of money than has been heretofore estimated. With this object in view the board will recommend the armament fixed and floating, mobile torpedoes, submarine mines and all other defensive appliances that may be necessary to complete the harbor defense with the most economical and advantageous expenditure of money.

The Board will also recommend the order in which the proposed defense shall be completed, so that all the elements of harbor defense may be properly and effectively co-ordinated.

Detail for the board: Hon. William H. Taft, Secretary of War, president of the board; Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff; Major Gen. G. L. Gillespie, Asst. Chief of Staff; Brig. Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer; Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance; Brig. Gen. John P. Story, Chief of Artillery; General Staff; Brig. Gen. Alexander Mackenzie, Chief of Engineers, and Major George W. Goethals, General Staff, recorder. (Signed) THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

CAPTAIN FRENCH NOT A SUICIDE.

Capt. A. W. Butt, Depot Quartermaster, Washington, has returned from Chattanooga, where he went to attend the funeral of Captain French. While there he went through all of Captain French's effects, classified his papers with members of Captain French's family, and says that there was nothing to throw any light whatever upon his mysterious and sudden death. All papers were found just as they had been left. There were no troubles of any kind indicated in any of his correspondence, and his financial affairs were in perfect condition.

While there the investigating board made a series of tests with the pistol which was found near Captain French, and some of the cartridges which he had in his pocket at the time of his death were used in the tests. It was noted at the time that there were practically no powder burns on the khaki shirt which Captain French wore at the time of his death, although it was slightly powder stained. In testing with the muzzle at various distances from the same shirt placed over a piece of raw beef, the effect of the firing on the shirt with that at a distance of thirteen inches was identical with that that was found on the shirt after his death. To have shot himself, the muzzle of the pistol would have had to be thirteen inches from his shirt, which is inconceivable in the theory of suicide.

Captain Butt further says that the general impression in Chickamauga is that the bullet which caused the death of Captain French was not fired with

suicidal intent; that he was seen as late as Saturday night, and appeared in normal and cheerful spirits. All of his records were in perfect condition, and everything pointed to a most healthful and cheerful condition of mind. He was to have been one of the groomsmen at Capt. Preston Brown's wedding in January, and had made all arrangements for leave of absence, and had only written Christmas that he would be there without fail. He had a number of engagements for New Years, and had invited friends to his own home New Year's evening. Everything would indicate that he was not suffering from any trouble which would cause him to intentionally shoot himself. In his coat were found a number of paper targets and cartridges, and it is generally accepted that his death was due solely to an accident.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.
Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.
Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate Jan. 6, 1905.

Promotions in the Army.

Infantry Arm.

Lieut. Col. Edward B. Pratt, 15th Inf., to be colonel, Dec. 16, 1904, vice O'Connell, 30th Inf., promoted.
Major Arthur Williams, 3d Inf., to be lieutenant colonel, Dec. 16, 1904, vice Pratt, 15th Inf., promoted.
Capt. Willson Y. Stamper, 8th Inf., to be major, Dec. 16, 1904, vice Williams, 3d Inf., promoted.
First Lieut. Harry E. Knight, 1st Inf., to be captain, Dec. 16, 1904, vice Davison, 5th Inf., retired.
First Lieut. Campbell E. Babcock, 7th Inf., to be captain, Dec. 16, 1904, vice Stamper, 8th Inf., promoted.
Second Lieut. Elliot Caziare, 8th Inf., to be first lieutenant, Dec. 16, 1904, vice Knight, 1st Inf., promoted.
Second Lieut. Carl C. Jones, 3d Inf., to be first lieutenant, Dec. 16, 1904, vice Babcock, 7th Inf., promoted.

To be Captains.

First Lieut. Daniel F. Keller, 13th Inf., Dec. 30, 1904, vice Patten, 14th Inf., retired.
First Lieut. Archie J. Harris, 2d Inf., Dec. 30, 1904, vice Nixon, 2d Inf., detailed as quartermaster.
First Lieut. Alexander J. Macnab, 2d Inf., Dec. 31, 1904, vice Phillips, 27th Inf., dismissed.

To be First Lieutenants.

Second Lieut. Alfred J. Booth, 2d Inf., Dec. 30, 1904, vice Keller, 13th Inf., promoted.
Second Lieut. Emery T. Smith, 9th Inf., Dec. 30, 1904, vice Harris, 2d Inf., promoted.

Cavalry Arm.

Second Lieut. Robert W. Reynolds, 13th Cav., to be first lieutenant, Dec. 17, 1904, vice McNally, 3d Cav., detailed in the Signal Corps.

Artillery Corps.

To be Captain.

First Lieut. Francis N. Cooke, A.C., Jan. 1, 1905, vice Nicholls, detailed in the Ordnance Department.

To be First Lieutenants.

Second Lieut. James Totten, A.C., Jan. 1, 1905, vice Cooke, promoted.
Second Lieut. Frank T. Hines, A.C., to be first lieutenant, Dec. 17, 1904, vice Buck, detailed in the Signal Corps.

Appointment, by Transfer, in the Army.

Cavalry Arm.

Second Lieut. William C. F. Nicholson, 21st Inf., from the Infantry Arm to the Cavalry Arm, with rank from Sept. 1, 1904.

To be Placed on the Retired List of the Army.

With the Rank of Brigadier General.

Col. John J. O'Connell, retired, with rank from Dec. 16, 1904.

With the Rank of Major from April 23, 1904.

Capt. Robert W. Shufeldt, retired.
With the Rank of Brigadier General from the Respective Dates upon which they shall be Retired from Active Service.

Col. Charles Smart, assistant surgeon general.
Col. Charles Shaler, Ordnance Department.

Nominations sent to the Senate Jan. 9, 1905.

To be placed on Retired List.

Col. William L. Alexander, assistant commissary general, to be placed on the retired list with the rank of brigadier general from the date upon which he shall be retired from active service.

With the rank of brigadier general from April 23, 1904.
Col. Charles S. Stewart, retired, died July 22, 1904.
Col. Charles M. Terrell, retired, died Nov. 23, 1904.

With rank of lieutenant colonel from April 23, 1904.
Major William A. Austine, retired, died Sept. 4, 1904.
With the rank of lieutenant colonel from April 23, 1904.
Capt. Leonard Hay, retired, died Nov. 12, 1904.

Capt. Thomas E. Merritt, retired, died Aug. 26, 1904.
With the rank of captain from April 23, 1904.

First Lieut. Henry R. Williams, retired, died Oct. 16, 1904.

S.O. JAN. 12, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.

S.O. Dec. 28, 1904, W.D., which relieves Capt. John R. Procter, Art. Corps, from duty in the Philippine Islands and directs him to join his proper station, is revoked.

Capt. Robert S. Woodson, asst. surg., to proceed to Fort McDowell, via Fort Clark, Texas.

Second Lieut. Robert W. Leshar, 3d Cav., to join his proper station.

Special orders of Jan. 5 are amended to relieve 1st Lieut. Allen L. Briggs, Signal Corps, from duty in office of chief signal officer.

EXECUTIVE ORDER, JAN. 7, 1905, WAR DEPT.

Gives direction to entry at Ancon and Cristobal, the terminal ports of the Isthmian Canal Zone, Isthmus of Panama, of goods, wares and merchandise for the construction of the Isthmian Canal or for the use and consumption of certain officers and employees in the Service of the United States and of the Government of the Canal Zone and their families.

G.O. 3, JAN. 10, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Publishes a list of spare parts and appendages for the United States magazine rifle, model of 1903 (Table D), which will be issued to the ordnance officers of posts and regiments for the purpose of making repairs to arms in the hands of troops in the field and garrison. The allowance prescribed will be furnished with the first issue of arms, and thereafter post and regimental ordnance officers will submit annually on July 1 requisitions for such number of spare parts as will bring the number on hand up to the prescribed allowance. No parts other than those named in the table will be issued.

Each post or regimental ordnance officer and each company or troop will be furnished with one kit of tools for use in repairing the United States magazine rifle, model of 1903. This kit also contains tools for regulating the springs in the fasteners on the pocket flaps of the woven cartridge belt, model of 1903.

In time of war all rifles which can not be repaired by troops from the parts issued for that purpose will be turned into the nearest ordnance depot. After examina-

tion those rifles which cannot be repaired at the depot will be shipped to either Springfield Armory or Rock Island Arsenal, as the Chief of Ordnance may direct.

CAMPAIGN BADGES.

G.O. 4, JAN. 11, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.

1. By authority of the President, a badge with ribbon will be issued to each officer and enlisted man in the Service to whom a certificate of merit has been or may hereafter be issued; the badge and ribbon thereof will be a part of the uniform, and will be worn as hereinafter prescribed for campaign badges.

2. By authority of the President, campaign badges with ribbons will be issued as articles of the uniform to officers and enlisted men in the Service to commemorate services which have been or shall hereafter be rendered in campaign.

Announcement will be made by the War Department designating campaigns for which badges will be issued and defining the conditions of award.

3. On announcement that service in a campaign is to be rewarded by a badge, company commanders will forward to The Military Secretary of the Army, through military channels, lists in duplicate of those officers and enlisted men of their present commands who served under conditions entitling them to a badge, with a statement in the case of each individual showing time and place of service, organization in which the service was rendered, and the highest rank held in the Regular or Volunteer Army during such service. Similar lists will be forwarded by the commanders of military divisions, departments, and regiments, and by the chiefs of the Artillery and Engineer Corps and of the various staff corps and departments, respecting officers and enlisted men at present serving under this immediate command and all officers and enlisted men not otherwise included. When these lists have been verified from the records of the War Department and duly approved, the badges will be sent by The Military Secretary to the proper commanding officers for distribution.

4. Badges for each campaign will be numbered serially and a record will be kept by The Military Secretary showing the name, rank and organization of the person to whom each badge is issued, for what service, and the highest rank held by him in the Regular or Volunteer Army during such service.

5. Campaign badges, certificate of merit badges, and the sections of ribbon hereinafter prescribed are a part of the uniform for the officers and enlisted men to whom issued and will be habitually worn by them as follows: On the full dress coat and dress coat the badges will be worn in the manner prescribed for badges of military societies in the regulations for uniform.

With the Service uniform a section of the ribbon of prescribed badges three eighths inch long and of the full width of the ribbon will be worn in lieu of the badge by those entitled thereto; these ribbons to be sewed on the Service coat in a horizontal line in the position prescribed for badges and decorations on the full dress coat in the following order from the line of buttons of the coat: The medal of honor ribbon, the certificate of merit ribbon, and the campaign ribbons in the order in which earned, without space between and without overlapping.

6. Organization commanders will note on the military record of men to whom badges have been issued, the character of the badge and its number. In case of the loss of a badge by an enlisted man, his immediate commander will investigate and report upon the circumstances attending the loss and make recommendation regarding the issue of a duplicate badge. The report will be forwarded to The Military Secretary of the Army, and six months thereafter, if the badge has not been found, application for a duplicate may be made by the soldier's immediate commander.

7. The badges and ribbons herein prescribed and the bars from which badges are suspended, will be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department and will be issued gratuitously to enlisted men and at cost price to officers. Gratuitous issue to enlisted men of ribbons for badges will be limited to one ribbon for each badge during an enlistment and two sections of each ribbon for service coat per year. Any issue of ribbons in excess of this allowance will be charged to the soldier at cost price.

Neither badges nor ribbons will be worn by officers suspended from rank and command or by enlisted men serving sentence of confinement of more than five days.

By order of the Secretary of War:

ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 5, JAN. 12, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with the provisions of G.O. No. 4, Jan. 11, 1905, War Department, campaign badges of the patterns in the office of the Quartermaster General will be issued as follows:

(a) Spanish campaign badge: To be issued to officers and enlisted men who served ashore in the island of Cuba between May 11, 1898, and July 17, 1898; in the Island of Porto Rico between July 24, 1898, and Aug. 13, 1898, or in the Philippine Islands between June 30, 1898, and Aug. 16, 1898.

(b) Philippine campaign badge: To be issued to officers and enlisted men who served ashore in the Philippine Islands between Feb. 4, 1899, and July 4, 1902, or in the Department of Mindanao between Feb. 4, 1899, and July 15, 1903.

(c) China campaign badge: To be issued to officers and enlisted men who served ashore in China with the Pekin Relief Expedition between June 20, 1900, and May 27, 1901.

List of officers and enlisted men entitled to these badges will be forwarded to The Military Secretary of the Army, as directed in G.O. No. 4, Jan. 11, 1905, W.D. Separate lists will be made for each badge in the accompanying form. [We omit form.—ED.] [962064, M.S.O.]

SCHOOL OF APPLICATION FOR CAVALRY AND FIELD ARTILLERY.

G.O. 21, JAN. 5, 1905, FORT RILEY, KAS.

To carry out the provisions concerning calisthenics, gymnastics, and bearer drill, in G.O. No. 8, School series of 1904, the following details of instruction are announced: Jan. 10 to March 31, 1905—attendance daily, Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Capt. George H. Cameron, 4th Cav., in charge; 2d Lieut. A. H. Mueller, 8th Cav.; 2d Lieut. E. P. Laurson, 11th Cav.; 2d Lieut. S. W. Winfree, 9th Cav., instructors. On days of instruction, the instructors will be excused from all troop duty.

Captain Cameron will assume responsibility for the care of the building and apparatus, and is placed in charge of the attendants, relieving Capt. F. S. Armstrong, Q.M., 9th Cav., exchange officer.

ARMY UNIFORMS.

G.O. 197, DEC. 31, 1904, WAR DEPT.

General Orders, No. 132, December 31, 1902, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, publishing the regulations for the uniform of the Army, and subsequent orders amending the same are revoked and the following regulations are substituted therefor:

So much of Paragraph 56 as prescribes the collar ornaments to be the letters "U.S." instead of the coat of arms of the United States, will take effect June 1, 1905, and the change will be completed throughout the Army by June 30, 1905.

Except as provided in General Orders, No. 122, July 13, 1904, War Department, issues by the Quartermaster's Department of the various articles of the new uniform for the enlisted men will not be made until the present available supply of corresponding articles of the old pattern shall have been exhausted, except to such organizations as have already been equipped with the new uniform, nor will cotton khaki service uniforms of the new pattern be issued until the corresponding articles of the old pattern shall have become exhausted.

Enlisted men will not be permitted to wear articles of

the uniform other than those furnished the organization to which they belong.

By order of the Secretary of War:
ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.
[The text of this order will be found on another page.—Ed.]
[Note.—Cir. No. 54, is the last of the series of 1904.]

CIR. 1, JAN. 6, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.
Publishes a corrected list to present date, showing surety companies which have qualified to do business in the State in which incorporated.

G.O. 1, JAN. 4, 1905, ATLANTIC DIVISION.
First and second lieutenants of this command who desire to be detailed for a period of four years for service in the Ordnance Department, in conformity with Sec. 26 of the act of Congress approved Feb. 2, 1901, as modified by the act of Congress approved March 2, 1903, will make application therefor to these headquarters through military channels as early as practicable.
By command of Major General Wade:
JOHN B. KERR, Col., G.S. Chief of Staff.

STUDY OF INFANTRY DRILL BY ARTILLERY.
CIRCULAR 1, JAN. 3, 1905, ATLANTIC DIVISION.
The following communication is published for the information and guidance of all concerned in this division: Memorandum Report No. 282.

Third Division General Staff.
Washington, Dec. 27, 1904.
Memorandum Report on request of commanding officer, Artillery District of Boston, and request of Acting Inspector General, Atlantic Division, relative to study of Infantry Drill Regulations by Coast Artillery troops.
These are communications from Col. Samuel M. Mills, Artillery Corps, commanding officer, Artillery District of Boston, and Major E. St. J. Greble, Artillery Corps, Acting Inspector General of the Atlantic Division, requesting information relative to study of Infantry Drill Regulations by Coast Artillery officers. Colonel Mills invites attention to the fact that no Infantry Drill Regulations, new or old, are included in the regular course, published in Paragraph 16, General Orders, No. 115, War Department, current series, for officers of the Coast Artillery, nor is any text book prescribed in Circular No. 42, War Department, current series. Artillery Inspector, Atlantic Division, in forwarding request of Colonel Mills, recommends that decision be obtained from War Department as to what portion of Infantry Drill Regulations are intended to be included in reference made therein to Paragraph 258, Provisional Drill Regulations for Coast Artillery. Chief of Artillery is of opinion that the instruction in Infantry Drill Regulations in Garrison Schools should include the whole subject as given in the new text.

Major Greble in his communication states he has found a decided difference in the interpretation given to orders by commanding officers and consequent differences in the extent of the Infantry Drill by Coast Artillery companies. Refers to regulations, orders, etc., prescribing so much Infantry drill for the Coast Artillery, and concludes by requesting that those drills, formations, ceremonies and exercises which Coast Artillery troops are required to be drilled in, as prescribed in Infantry Drill Regulations, be plainly given in General Orders or other instructions.

This Division has submitted a memorandum (No. 222) on this subject, which was approved by the Chief of Staff October 28, 1904.

The drill regulations of any arm of the Service, as contemplated by General Orders, No. 115, War Department, current series, are held to mean the technical drill regulations of that particular arm. Although reference is made in the still incomplete Artillery Drill Regulations to the Infantry Drill Regulations, and a working knowledge of a portion of the latter is required, it is not considered expedient for the present to include the Infantry Drill Regulations in the recitation course of Artillery-officers in the garrison schools. In preparing the scheme of instruction for the garrison schools for the ensuing year the question of including Infantry Drill Regulations in the recitation course for Coast Artillery officers will be carefully considered. Meanwhile the omission of these regulations from the garrison school course for Artillery officers is not in any way to be construed as exempting such officers from such instruction in Infantry drill as they may need for the proper performance of their duties. It is the opinion of this Division that such instruction should embrace the subject as given in the new text, to include the battalion in close order, all ceremonies for a battalion or smaller command, and castrametation. Pending the consideration of the curriculum for the garrison schools for the next year, it is believed that this instruction can be given without necessarily resorting to recitations.

It is recommended that this action, if approved, be conveyed to those concerned for their information and guidance. This recommendation is concurred in by the Chief of Artillery.

This report was considered and adopted by the Third Division in committee.

ARTHUR L. WAGNER, Col., G.S., Chief 3d Div. Approved:
TASKER H. BLISS, Brig. Gen., U.S.A., Asst. C. of S. Approved: CHAFFEE, Chief of Staff, Dec. 29, 1904.

Official copy, respectfully referred, by direction of the Chief of Staff, to the Commanding General, Atlantic Division, Governors Island, New York, for his information and guidance.

F. C. AINSWORTH, The Military Secretary.
The Military Secretary's Office, Dec. 31, 1904.
By command of Major General Wade:
JOHN B. KERR, Col., General Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 38, DEC. 31, 1904, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA.
Publishes tables showing results in small arms target practice in this department.

G.O. 23, DEC. 30, 1904, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.
Publishes instructions for the guidance of all concerned in the preparation and rendition of all estimates, requisitions, statements, reports and returns pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department, required at these headquarters from the several posts in this department.

G.O. 31, DEC. 27, 1904, DEPT. OF THE GULF.
With a view to preparing the 2d and 3d Squadrons, 7th Cavalry, and the 16th Infantry for service in the Philippine Islands, and for filling the ranks of those organizations with men who, on the date of sailing, will have at least two years and three months to serve, instructions are given in the order relative to the discharge, re-enlistment and transfer of the enlisted men of the two squadrons, 7th Cavalry and of the 16th Infantry.

G.O. 1, JAN. 5, 1905, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.
Pursuant to authority from headquarters Northern Division, dated Jan. 4, 1905, so much of Par. 2, G.O. No. 50, series of 1904, these headquarters, as requires the discharge of all privates of the 3d Squadron, 8th Cav., who on Jan. 15, 1905, have less than six months to serve, and who do not desire to avail themselves of the privilege authorized by Par. 1 of said order, is modified so as to direct that such enlisted men be listed for transfer to the 1st Squadron, 11th Cav., at Fort Riley, Kas., to complete in that squadron their term of service.
By command of Brigadier General Wint:
C. R. NOYES, Major, A.A.G., A.G.

G.O. 45, DEC. 29, 1904, NORTHERN DIVISION.
The following organizations will be relieved from duty in this division and placed en route to San Francisco, Cal., in time for embarkation on the transports sailing on the dates indicated:
The headquarters and the 2d Squadron, 8th Cav., Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, March 1, 1905;
Third Squadron, 8th Cav., Fort Riley, Kansas, April 1, 1905;

Sixth Inf., Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, March 1, 1905;
Companies A and D, 9th Inf., Fort Thomas, Kentucky, May 1, 1905.

G.O. 46, DEC. 30, 1904, NORTHERN DIVISION.
The band, 16th Inf., Louisiana Purchase Exposition Grounds, St. Louis, Missouri, will return to its proper station, Fort McPherson, Georgia.

G.O. 1, JAN. 5, 1905, NORTHERN DIVISION.
Announces that first and second lieutenants of the Army at large in this division who desire detail for a period of four years for service in the Ordnance Department, will make application, through military channels, to these headquarters for examination not later than Feb. 28 next.

The examination will be held at 10 o'clock a.m., on March 14, 1905, or as soon thereafter as practicable, at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.

CIRCULAR 1, JAN. 1, 1905, DEPT. OF TEXAS.
In view of the establishment of the card-record system at these headquarters, every communication hereafter addressed to any staff officer thereat bearing on correspondence from his office will quote his file number in that case.

By command of Brigadier General Lee:
WALTER L. FINLEY, Major, A.A.G., A.G.
(Note.—Circular No. 38 is the last of the series of 1904.)

CIRCULAR 2, JAN. 3, 1905, DEPT. OF TEXAS.
I. Circular No. 13, series 1901, from these headquarters, is hereby revoked.

II. Hereafter post commanders need not forward charges against enlisted men to these headquarters unless they desire them tried by general court-martial (except in cases where such trial is mandatory, or in cases of non-commissioned officers who, under A.R. 966, have objected to trial by inferior court-martial).

III. It is desired to impress upon all members and judge advocates of general courts-martial the necessity of a prompt and diligent discharge of their duties as such. A judge advocate of a general court will embody in the endorsement returning each set of original charges the date it was received by him, and, if any unusual delay occurred that is not clearly explained in the record of the trial, he will make a full statement of the circumstances.

IV. A member of a general court-martial cannot be excused from attendance upon its sessions by authority inferior to that of the convening officer except in an emergency not admitting of delay. This will not, however, be construed to prohibit post commanders granting short leaves of absence to members of general courts, provided the trial of cases is not delayed thereby. Attention is invited to Note 2, Page 138, Manual for Courts-Martial, 1901.

If an absence is by post order, a copy of the order should be attached. If by order from department headquarters or higher authority, the number and date only are necessary. "Each set of proceedings must be complete in itself."

V. In forwarding charges post commanders will briefly indicate in their endorsement the papers enclosed, and if there be no evidence of previous convictions submitted that fact will be stated.
VI. Frequently charges referred to judge-advocates are accompanied by ex parte statements, memoranda, etc., to assist him in the prosecution. Such papers should not be shown to the court unless of such a nature as to be regularly introduced in evidence. This remark does not apply to the "statement of service" accompanying every set of general charges.

By command of Brigadier General Lee:
WALTER L. FINLEY, Major, A.A.G., A.G.

G.O. 40, NOV. 26, 1904, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.
Co. F, Signal Corps, under the command of Capt. Charles McK. Saltzman, Signal Corps, will be relieved from duty in this division, Dec. 15, 1904, and proceed to the United States on the transport Sherman, sailing from Manila on that date to San Francisco, Cal., for station at Benicia Barracks, Cal.

G.O. 41, NOV. 30, 1904, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.
Lieut. Col. Abel L. Smith, deputy commissary general, having arrived on the transport Sherman, is assigned to duty and announced as chief commissary of the division.

G.O. 42, NOV. 30, 1904, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.
Lieut. Col. John G. D. Knight, General Staff, having arrived on the transport Sherman, is announced as Chief of Staff, Philippines Division.

G.O. 43, NOV. 30, 1904, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.
Lieut. Col. Richard E. Thompson, Signal Corps, having arrived on the transport Sherman, is assigned to duty as chief signal officer of the division.

G.O. 44, DEC. 1, 1904, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.
Capt. William E. Horton, having arrived on the transport Sherman, is announced as aide-de-camp to the division commander of the division for duty as assistant in his office.

G.O. 87, NOV. 23, 1904, DEPT. OF LUZON.
The 12th Co., Philippine Scouts, now at Camp Wallace, Union, and the 28th Co., Philippine Scouts, now at Aparri, Cagayan, will proceed to Manila, for assignment to temporary station.

G.O. 88, DEC. 3, 1904, DEPT. OF LUZON.
The 2d Battalion of the 20th Inf. (Companies E, F, G and H), including the commissioned and non-commissioned staff, Major Charles B. Hardin, 20th Infantry, commanding, will proceed to Malahi Island, Laguna de Bay, and relieve the five companies of the 7th Infantry, Major Edward E. Hardin, 7th Inf., commanding, which upon being relieved, will proceed to Manila for station. Major Hardin, 20th Inf., and one company of the 20th Infantry, to be designated by the Commanding General, 1st Brigade and Post of Manila, will be sent to Malahi Island on Dec. 10, 1904, and relieve one company of the 7th Infantry, which will be designated by the C.O., Malahi Island. The other three companies of the 20th Infantry will be sent to Malahi Island on Dec. 12, 1904, and, upon arrival at that station, the remaining four companies of the 7th Infantry will proceed to Manila as directed above.

G.O. 89, DEC. 4, 1904, DEPT. OF LUZON.
Co. B, 20th Inf., now in Manila, will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty at that station.

G.O. 27, NOV. 22, 1904, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.
First Lieut. Otto B. Grimm, Signal Corps, having reported is announced as acting signal officer and acting ordnance officer of the department, with station at Zamboanga, Mindanao, relieving 1st Lieut. W. H. Clendenin, 17th Inf.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Francis Moore, commanding the department, accompanied by 2d Lieut. Creed F. Cox, 11th Cav., aide-de-camp, will proceed to Honolulu, H.T., and to such points in the Hawaiian Islands as may be necessary, for the annual inspection duty. (Dec. 30, D. Cal.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Clarence S. Nettles, acting judge advocate, judge advocate, Department of the Visayas, will proceed to Camp Connell, Calbayog, Samar, P.I., for the purpose of making an investigation of the alleged misconduct of 1st Lieut. Louis McL. Hamilton, 14th Inf. (Nov. 16, D.V.)

MILITARY SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Major Hunter Liggett, A.A.G., will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment. (Jan. 6, W.D.)

Major Daniel A. Frederick, A.A.G., A.G., is detailed as surveying officer at headquarters, Department of Visayas. (Nov. 25, D.V.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Clyde D. V. Hunt, Q.M., from duty in the office of the chief quartermaster of the division and will proceed to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty as constructing quartermaster at Jolo, Jolo. (Nov. 29, Phil. Div.)
Post Q.M. Sergt. Forest R. Jacobs from duty at Imus, Cavite, to Camp Wallace, Union, for the purpose of relieving Post Q.M. Sergt. Daniel J. O'Brien, who has been granted a furlough for the period of two months. (Dec. 2, Phil. Div.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Oliver H. Balch, is assigned to duty in the office of the assistant to the chief Q.M. of the department. (Nov. 21, D. Min.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Major Moses G. Zalinski, Q.M., upon his relief from duty as acting chief Q.M., Department of the Missouri, will assume charge of construction work at Omaha Barracks and Fort Crook, Neb., with station at Omaha. (Jan. 10, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Peter V. Kuhn, now at Fort Mason, Cal., will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco, to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Clement G. Colesworthy. (Jan. 9, W.D.)

The following named post quartermaster sergeants will be sent to the posts designated after their respective names, for duty: William A. Grey, now at Fort Riley, to Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Charles J. Isley, now at Fort Adams, to Fort Wadsworth, N.Y.; Roland Bower, now at Fort Douglas, to Washington Barracks, D.C.; George F. McGurran, now at the Presidio of San Francisco, (Infantry Cantonment), to Fort Rosecrans, Cal. (Jan. 9, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Post Commissary Sergt. Fred P. Bliss, transport Sumner, New York harbor, N.Y., is relieved from duty in the transport service at that place and will report to Major David L. Brainard, C.S., purchasing commissary, New York city, for duty in his office. (Jan. 7, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Paul L. Spaney, New York city, N.Y., having relinquished the unexpired portion of furlough granted him from the Army General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will report in person to Major David L. Brainard, C.S., purchasing commissary, New York city, for temporary duty. (Jan. 7, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Clement G. Colesworthy, now on temporary duty at Fort Miley, is assigned to duty at that post. (Jan. 9, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Patrick McDonald, now on duty at Manila, will be assigned to duty on the transport Seward, relieving Post Commissary Sergt. Henry Steere, who will report to the depot commissary, Manila, for duty. (Nov. 14, Phil. Div.)

Capt. Frank A. Cook, commissary, from duty as assistant to the depot commissary, Manila, and will report for duty as assistant in his office. (Dec. 2, Phil. Div.)

Post Commissary Sergt. John D. Summerlin, now on duty at Aparri, Cagayan, Luzon, will, upon the abandonment of that post, proceed to Manila, for duty. (Nov. 28, Phil. Div.)

Capt. Hugh J. Gallagher, C.S. (General Staff), will report in person to Col. Henry G. Sharpe, asst. commissary general, president of the examining board appointed to meet at Washington, for examination to determine his fitness for promotion. (Jan. 10, W.D.)

Capt. George W. Ruthers, C.S., will report in person to Col. Frank E. Nye, asst. commissary general, president of the examining board at Chicago, Ill., for examination to determine his fitness for promotion. (Jan. 10, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Henry R. Stiles, asst. surg., will report in person on Jan. 17, 1905, to Major William H. Arthur, surg., president of the examining board appointed to meet at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, D.C., for examination to determine his fitness for promotion. (Jan. 5, W.D.)

Major Charles F. Mason, surg., will proceed to Fort Dade, Fla., to investigate and report upon the outbreak of typhoid fever at that post. (Jan. 5, W.D.)

The leave granted Contract Surg. Edward E. Lamkin, is extended to include Jan. 29, 1905. (Jan. 7, W.D.)

Capt. Henry R. Stiles, asst. surg., and Contract Surgs. G. Parker Dillon and Melville A. Hays, are relieved from further duty in the Philippines Division. (Jan. 7, W.D.)

First Lieut. Jacob M. Coffin, asst. surg., from duty at Camp Overton, Mindanao, to transport Lisicum for duty as transport surgeon, relieving Contract Surg. George Newlove. (Nov. 23, Phil. Div.)

First Lieut. William W. Reno, asst. surg., is relieved from further duty at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition grounds, St. Louis, Missouri, and will comply with so much of Par. 10, S.O. 290, W.D., Dec. 10, 1904, as relates to him. (Dec. 25, N.D.)

Contract Surg. William E. Hall will proceed to Pasay Garrison, Manila, for duty. (Nov. 28, D. Luzon.)

Contract Surg. Herbert W. Yemans to Camp Morrison, Ilocos Sur, relieving Contract Surg. William E. Cass, who will return to his proper station, Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty; Sergt. 1st Class Wilfrid H. Schuyler, H.C., to Camp Morrison, Ilocos Sur, relieving Sergt. 1st Class Virgil D. Guitard, who will proceed to Manila, for instructions. (Nov. 23, D. Luzon.)

Contract Surg. F. M. Wall is granted leave for ten days, to take effect upon return to Fort Morgan, Ala., of Contract Surg. William J. Enders, now on leave. (Dec. 27, D.G.)

First Lieut. Samuel E. Lambert, asst. surg., now at Camp Vicars, Mindanao, will proceed to Manila, Luzon, reporting to the commanding officer, 1st Reserve Hospital, for further observation and treatment. (Nov. 11, D. Min.)

Contract Surg. Benjamin B. Warriner, will proceed to Tanay, Rizal, for duty. (Dec. 3, D. Luzon.)

Sergt. Edgar M. Wright, H.C., will be relieved from further duty at Fort Huachuca, and sent to Manila on the transport sailing from San Francisco, on about Feb. 1, 1905. (Jan. 6, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Francis E. Thuney, H.C., is relieved from further duty in the Philippines Division and will be sent to the Depot of Recruits and Casuals, Angel Island. (Jan. 6, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Otto Schlimann, H.C., will report to the C.O., casual detachment, H.C., 1st Reserve Hospital, Manila, awaiting assignment. (Nov. 30, Phil. Div.)

Contract Surg. James H. McCall will proceed from Fort Moultrie, S.C., to Key West Barracks, Fla., for duty during the absence on leave of Asst. Surg. E. H. Hartnett. (Dec. 27, D.G.)

Leave to include Jan. 31, 1905, is granted Contract Surg. Charles E. Freeman, U.S.A. (Jan. 9, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Albion McD. Coffey, will proceed from Joplin, Mo., to Fort Worden, Wash., for duty. (Jan. 9, W.D.)

The leave granted Contract Surg. E. H. Porter, is extended to include Jan. 29, 1905. (Jan. 9, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Willis S. Yates, H.C., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will be sent to Fort Flagler, Wash., to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Frederick S. Simmons, H.C., who will be sent to Fort Slocum, N.Y., for duty. (Jan. 10, W.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Beverly W. Dunn, O.D., will proceed from New York city, to the powder depot, Dover, N.J., and assume temporary command of the depot until the return to duty of the C.O., and upon the completion of this duty will return to his proper station. (Jan. 5, W.D.)

Leave for one month and seven days, to take effect on or about Feb. 7, 1905, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Lieut. Col. Daniel M. Taylor, O.D. (Jan. 7, W.D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

First Lieut. Paul S. Bond, C.E., will proceed from Cincinnati, Ohio, to Louisville, Ky., take station at the latter place, and retain his duties under the immediate orders of Lieut. Col. Ernest H. Ruffner, C.E. (Jan. 10, W.D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Leave for two months, to take effect Feb. 1, 1905, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Capt. Preston Brown, paymaster. (Jan. 11, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

First Class Sergts. Frank J. Shubert and Christian Wahl, Signal Corps, to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty. First Class Sergt. Willard S. Kelly to Manila, for duty with Co. E, Signal Corps. (Nov. 9, Phil. Div.)

Leave for four months is granted Major Benjamin F. Montgomery (captain, Signal Corps), chief of the Telegraph and Cipher Bureau, Executive Office. (Jan. 9, W.D.)

Capt. Benjamin F. Montgomery, Signal Corps, now serving as chief of the Telegraph and Cipher Bureau, Executive Office, with rank of major, is relieved from that duty, to take effect upon the expiration of the leave of absence granted him, and will proceed to Benicia Barracks, Cal., for duty to assume command of Co. F, Signal Corps, upon its arrival from Manila. (Jan. 9, W.D.)

Master Signal Electrician Harry W. Capron, Signal Corps, to be sent to the Signal Corps Post, Fort Myer, Va., with permission to delay twenty days en route. (Jan. 11, W.D.)

First-class Sergt. Charles H. Campbell, Signal Corps, Fort Assiniboine, will be sent to Benicia Barracks, for duty with Co. L, Signal Corps. (Jan. 11, W.D.)

The following promotion in the Signal Corps is announced: To be master signal electrician: First-class Sergt. Owen V. Wilcomb, on account of special qualifications in submarine cable work, to date Jan. 1, 1905.

The following are among the promotions announced by the signal officer, Philippines Division: To be sergeant: Corp. Frank D. Thompson, to date Nov. 6, 1904. To be corporals: First-class Privts. Jefferson G. Hackley, Thomas Mullaly and William A. Freeman, to date Nov. 16, 1904. To be sergeant: Corp. John W. Grinnan, to date Nov. 28, 1904. (Jan. 3, Chief Sig. Off.)

CAVALRY.

2D CAVALRY.—COL. W. S. EDGERLY.

First Lieut. Henry W. Parker, 2d Cav., will report to the commanding general, 1st Brigade and Post of Manila, for duty with Troop K, 2d Cav., at Pasay Garrison, Manila. (Nov. 30, D. Luzon.)

First Lieut. Henry W. Parker, 2d Cav., now at Pasay Garrison, will proceed to San Mateo, Rizal, and report to the C.O., Mariquina River Guard, for duty with Troop D, 2d Cav. (Dec. 2, D. Luzon.)

First Lieut. George F. Bailey, 2d Cav., now at Mariquina, Rizal, will report to the commanding general, 1st Brigade and Post of Manila, for duty with Troop K, 2d Cav., at Pasay Garrison, Manila. (Dec. 2, D. Luzon.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about Jan. 15, 1905, is granted Lieut. Col. William H. Beck, 3d Cav., Fort Assiniboine, Mont. (Dec. 2, N.D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 25, 1904, is granted to 1st Lieut. Thomas M. Knox, 4th Cav. (Dec. 24, D. Col.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. SMITH.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Rodman Butler, 6th Cav., is extended ten days. (Dec. 31, D.D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. MORTON.

Second Lieut. John K. Herr, 7th Cav., now at Chickamauga Park, Ga., will proceed to Fort Myer, Va., for temporary duty as assistant to the athletic instructor at that post. (Dec. 30, At. Div.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. D. THOMAS.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Jan. 1, 1905, is granted Capt. George Vidmer, 11th Cav., Louisiana Purchase Exposition Grounds, St. Louis, Mo. (Dec. 22, N.D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. B. KERR.

Second Lieut. Vaughn W. Cooper, 12th Cav., to Camp McGrath, Batangas, for duty. (Nov. 28, D. Luzon.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. C. LEBOW.

Capt. William R. Smedberg, jr., 14th Cav., upon being returned to duty from sick in First Reserve Hospital, will join his proper station. (Nov. 25, Phil. Div.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. M. WALLACE.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Philip R. Mowry, 15th Cav., is extended one month. (Dec. 27, At. Div.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. J. P. STORY, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Samuel D. McAllister, A.C. (Jan. 6, W.D.)

Capt. Thomas F. Dwyer, recently transferred from the Infantry arm of the Artillery Corps at his own request, is assigned to the 68th Co., C.A., and will proceed to join the company to which he is assigned. (Jan. 7, W.D.)

Capt. Carroll F. Armistead, recently transferred from the Artillery Corps upon his own application, is assigned to the 21st Inf. (Jan. 5, W.D.)

Leave for three months is granted Lieut. Col. E. T. C. Richmond, A.C. (Dec. 30, At. Div.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. John O. Steger, A.C., is extended four days. (Dec. 27, D.G.)

First Lieut. James A. Thomas, A.C., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort McHenry, Md., vice Capt. James F. Brady, A.C., relieved. (Jan. 9, W.D.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. W. T. DUGGAN.

First Sergt. John Hawkes, Co. F, 1st Inf., upon his own application will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 7, W.D.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. P. H. RAY.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Collin H. Ball, 4th Inf., is extended two months. (Jan. 6, W.D.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. H. ADAMS.

The leave for twenty days granted 2d Lieut. Noble J. Wiley, is extended to include Jan. 25, 1905. (Jan. 4, D.E.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Louis P. Schindel, 6th Inf., is extended thirty days. (Dec. 30, N.D.)

The leave granted Capt. Edgar T. Collins, 6th Inf., is extended twelve days. (Jan. 3, N.D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMANN.

Capt. James A. Goodin, 7th Inf., now at Malahi Island, Laguna de Bay, will proceed to Post of Manila, for station at Luneta Barracks. (Nov. 18, D. Luzon.)

The following changes in station of officers of the 7th Inf. are ordered: Capt. Alexander T. Owenshine and Thomas M. Anderson, jr., now at Malahi Island, Laguna de Bay, will proceed to Manila, for duty; 1st Lieut. John R. Kelley, will proceed to Malahi Island, Laguna de Bay, for duty. (Dec. 2, D. Luzon.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. REGAN.

The following transfers are made in the 9th Inf., to take effect this date: First Lieut. Clifton C. Kinney, from Co. G to Co. B; 1st Lieut. Robert S. Clark from Co. B, to Co. G. (Jan. 11, W.D.)

Leave for six months is granted 1st Lieut. Robert S. Clark, 9th Inf. (Jan. 11, W.D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. NOBLE.

Second Lieut. F. B. Eastman, 10th Inf., will proceed to Fort Lawton, Wash., for duty. (Dec. 20, D. Col.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

First Lieut. J. E. Bell, 17th Inf., from duty at Reina Regente, Mindanao, to Zamboanga, Mindanao, reporting to the C.O., 17th Inf., for duty. (Nov. 19, D. Min.)

First Lieut. E. W. Tanner, 17th Inf., from duty at Zamboanga, Mindanao, to Cottabato, Mindanao, for duty. (Nov. 19, D. Min.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. P. MAUS.

Major James S. Rogers, 20th Inf., will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, and assume command. (Dec. 2, D. Luzon.)

G.O. S. HEADQUARTERS 20TH INFANTRY.

Malate Barracks, Manila, P.I., Dec. 7, 1904.

1. The regiment will be paraded on Wallace Field at 4:15 p.m. Thursday, Dec. 8, 1904, to receive the new national and regimental colors sent by the War Department to take the place of those now worn out in service. The brigade commander, Brig. Gen. William S. McCaskey, U.S.A., colonel of the regiment at the time he was advanced to the grade of general officer, has consented to present them.

The ceremony of receiving the colors will follow, as closely as possible, that of escort to the color. The regiment having been formed, Company C, with the band and color sergeants, will march to the brigade headquarters without music, where the colors will be received (cased) and escorted, with the brigade commander and staff, to Wallace Field, marching in column of platoons, passing by the right of the regiment, parallel to it and fifty yards in front, halting and forming in line when opposite the center. The colors will be uncased and turned over to the brigade commander (for presentation and any ceremony he may desire to carry out) by the officer commanding the escort, arms being presented as the brigade commander advances toward the regiment, and then brought to an order arms. The color sergeants will remain with the brigade commander until he delivers the colors to the regimental commander.

The colonel of the regiment will receive the colors from the brigade commander and turn them over to the color sergeants who will advance with them a few paces when the arms will be brought to a present and the ceremony completed as in "Escort to the Color."

By order of Colonel Maus:

E. M. LEWIS, Capt., 20th Inf., Adjutant.

22D INFANTRY.—COL. H. WYGANT.

First Lieut. Ralph B. Parrott, 22d Inf., will report in person to Col. Frederick A. Smith, 8th Inf., president of the examining board at the Army Building, New York city, for examination to determine his fitness for promotion. (Jan. 11, W.D.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. P. READE.

Col. Philip Reade, 1st Lieuts. W. W. McCammon, jr., and F. S. Young, 23d Inf., are relieved from further duty at these headquarters, and will join their proper stations. (Nov. 15, D. Min.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. A. BUCHANAN.

Sick leave for two months, with permission to leave the limits of the department, is granted 2d Lieut. William G. Motlow, 24th Inf., Fort Assiniboine, Mont. (Dec. 24, D.D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. W. HOYT.

First Lieut. Stanley H. Ford, 25th Inf., will report to Lieut. Col. Hobart K. Bailey, 25th Inf., president of the examining board at Fort Reno, Oklahoma Territory, for examination for promotion. (Jan. 6, W.D.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. LER. BROWN.

First Lieut. J. DeCamp Hall, 26th Inf., aide-de-camp, will take charge of the detachment of the Signal Corps on duty at these headquarters. (Dec. 20, D. Col.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. R. WHITALL.

Capt. Patrick H. Mullay, 27th Inf., at his own request is transferred to the 14th Inf. He will remain on duty with the 27th Infantry until the arrival of his regiment to which he transferred at its station in this country, when he will join that regiment. (Jan. 6, W.D.)

PORT ORICO REGIMENT, LIEUT. COL. C. J. CRANE.

First Lieut. Laurence Angel, Porto Rico Regiment, is detailed for duty with the Isthmian Canal Commission, and will proceed to the Isthmus of Panama for duty. (Jan. 9, W.D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Second Lieut. Ernest Stecker, Philippine Scouts, will proceed to San Pedro Tunisan, Laguna, for duty with his company. (Nov. 30, D. Luzon.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers is convened to meet at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Jan. 3, 1905, to make recommendations of a suitable site for one eight set bachelor officers' quarters at that post. Detail for the board: Col. George LeRoy Brown, 26th Inf.; Major Henry D. Snyder, surg.; Capt. Lawrence J. Fleming, Q.M. (Dec. 29, D.T.)

A board of officers, to consist of Lieut. Col. Frank Taylor, 19th Inf.; Capt. John Howard, 19th Inf.; Capt. Frederick G. Lawton, 19th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Richard Wetherill, 19th Inf., is appointed to meet at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Jan. 3, 1905, for the purpose of submitting plans and recommendations for the improvement of the range at Vancouver Barracks; also a report of the territory in the vicinity of the reservation, with a view of selecting suitable site for a target range. (Dec. 29, D. Col.)

A board of medical officers to consist of Col. Alfred C. Girard, asst. surg. general; Lieut. Col. George H. Torney, deputy surg. general; Major Louis Brechemin, surg.; Major William Stephenson, surg.; 1st Lieut. John L. Shepard, asst. surg., is appointed to meet at the Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 28, 1904, to make an exhaustive examination, and report thereof to these headquarters, into the physical condition of 2d Lieut. T. E. Cathro, 13th Cav., now at that hospital. (Dec. 27, D. Cal.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Reno, Oklahoma Territory, for the examination of such officers to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail for the board: Lieut. Col. Hobart K. Bailey, 25th Inf.; Major Joseph M. T. Partello, 25th Inf.; Capt. Edward C. Carey, 20th Inf.; Capt. Joseph H. Ford, asst. surg.; Contract Surg. Alpha M. Chase, 1st Lieut. Charles M. Bundel, 25th Inf., recorder. (Jan. 6, W.D.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Charles F. Crain, 27th Inf.; Capt. John Robertson, 27th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Arthur T. Dalton, 27th Inf., is appointed to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. James H. Carson, General Recruiting Service (Infantry), Columbus, Ohio, for the position of post commissary sergeant. (Dec. 30, D. Lakes.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Herschel Tupes, 1st Inf.; Capt. James N. Pickering, 1st Inf., and 2d Lieut. Corbit S. Hoffman, 1st Inf., C.S., is appointed to meet at Fort Brady, Mich., to examine into the qualifications of Battalion Sergt. Major Scott Wood, 1st Inf., for the position of post commissary sergeant. (Dec. 30, D. Lakes.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Caswell, N.C., Jan. 6, 1905, to report upon the qualifications of Sergt. Rudolph Hunt, 19th Co., C.A., for the position of post commissary sergeant. Detail for the board: Capt. Alfred A. Starbird, 1st Lieut. Richard H. Williams, 2d Lieut. John R. Musgrave, Art. Corps. (Dec. 29, D.G.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Moultrie, S.C., Jan. 6, 1905, to examine into the qualifications of 1st Sergt. John Hafner, 36th Co., C.A., for the position of post commissary sergeant. Detail for the board: Capt. Gordon G. Heiner, 1st Lieut. William W. Chance, 2d Lieut. James K. Crain, Art. Corps. (Dec. 29, D.G.)

A board of officers will assemble at Fort Logan, Colo., Jan. 5, 1905, to examine into the qualifications of Battalion Sergt. Major William McGregor, 2d Inf., commis-

sary Sergt. William P. Phillips, 2d Inf., and Sergt. Viego C. Winther, Co. E, 2d Inf., for the positions of post commissary sergeants. Detail for the board: Major Edward H. Browne, 2d Inf.; Capt. Thomas H. Wilson, 2d Inf.; Capt. John G. Workizer, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Walter O. Bowman, 2d Inf., recorder. (Dec. 30, D. Colo.)

A board of officers will assemble at Fort Apache, Ariz., on Jan. 5, 1905, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. James F. Kelly, Troop H, 3d Cav., for the position of post commissary sergeant. Detail for the board: Capt. Charles A. Hedekin, 3d Cav.; Capt. Wallace B. Seales, 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Prince A. Oliver, 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. George L. Morrison, 5th Cav., recorder. (Dec. 30, D. Colo.)

A board of officers will assemble at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., on Jan. 5, 1905, to examine into the qualifications of Commissary Sergt. Henry H. Grave, 5th Cav., for the position of post commissary sergeant. Detail for the board: Major Charles H. Watts, 5th Cav.; Capt. Augustus C. Macomb, 5th Cav.; Capt. S. Field Dallam, 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Peter J. Hennessey, 5th Cav., recorder. (Dec. 30, D. Colo.)

Boards of officers, constituted as hereinafter set forth, are appointed to meet at the posts named, Monday, Jan. 9, 1905, for the examination, for the position of post commissary sergeant, of such enlisted men as may be ordered before them: Fort Reno, Oklahoma Territory: Major Joseph M. T. Partello, 25th Inf.; Capt. John E. Hunt, 25th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Walter C. Short, 25th Inf. Fort Clark, Texas: Major Oscar J. Brown, 1st Cav.; Capt. J. F. Reynolds Landis, 1st Cav.; Capt. DeRose C. Cabell, 1st Cav. Jackson Barracks, La.: Capt. Charles J. Bailey, A.C.; Capt. Bertram C. Gilbert, A.C.; 2d Lieut. Frank T. Hines, A.C. Fort Sam Houston, Texas: Major Joseph A. Gaston, 1st Cav.; Capt. George E. Houle, 26th Inf.; Capt. Lincoln F. Kilbourne, 26th Inf. (Jan. 3, D.T.)

Battalion Sergt. Major Anthony Mack, 25th Inf., and

Sergt. William E. Geyer, General Recruiting Service (Infantry), will report in person to Major Joseph M. T. Partello, 25th Inf., president of the board at Fort Reno, for examination to determine their fitness for the position of post commissary sergeant. (Jan. 3, D.T.)

Squadron Sergt. Major Otto Bach, 1st Cav., will report in person to Major Oscar J. Brown, 1st Cav., president of the board of officers appointed to meet at Fort Clark, for examination to determine his fitness for the position of post commissary sergeant. (Jan. 3, D.T.)

Sergt. Major Arthur H. Belyea, senior grade, A.C., will report in person to Capt. Charles J. Bailey, A.C., president of the board of officers appointed to meet at Jackson Barracks, La., for examination to determine his fitness for the position of post commissary sergeant. (Jan. 3, D.T.)

Commissary Sergt. William E. Underwood, 26th Inf., and Sergt. Bryan O'Hara, Co. G, 26th Inf., will report in person to Major Joseph A. Gaston, 1st Cav., president of the board of officers appointed to meet at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for examination for the position of post commissary sergeant. (Jan. 3, D.T.)

Leave for seven days for the purpose of hunting, to

take effect about Jan. 5, 1905, is granted Major Walter L. Finley, A.A.G. (Jan. 3, D.T.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 1, 1905, to conduct the preliminary examination of such enlisted applicants for commissions as may be ordered before it, with a view to determining their eligibility to enter the competitive examination for promotion to the grade of second lieutenant. Detail for the board: Major Cunliffe H. Murray, 4th Cav.; Capt. Frederick P. Reynolds, asst. surg.; Capt. Irving W. Rand, asst. surg.; Capt. James B. Gowen, 10th Inf.; Capt. Frank C. Jewell, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Fred W. Hersher, 4th Cav., recorder. (Dec. 28, D. Cal.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the War Department, Washington, for the examination of officers of the Subsistence Department as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail for the board: Col. Henry G. Sharpe, asst. commissary general; Lieut. Col. Edward Davis, A.A.G.; Major James D. Glennan, surg.; Major William H. Hart, C.S.; Capt. Deane C. Howard, asst. surg. (Jan. 10, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Chicago, Ill., for the examination of officers of the Subsistence Department to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Col. Frank E. Nye, asst. commissary general; Col. Philip F. Harvey, asst. surg. general; Lieut. Col. William H. Miller, deputy Q.M. general; Major Albert D. Kniskern, C.S.; Capt. Thomas S. Bratton, asst. surg. (Jan. 10, W.D.)

A board of officers to consist of Col. William S. Patten, A.Q.M.G.; Major Cunliffe H. Murray, 4th Cav.; Major Edward T. Brown, A.C.; Major Cassius E. Gillette, C.E.; Capt. George P. White, Q.M., will meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for the purpose of examining the bay front of the Presidio Reservation from Lyon street west, with a view to determining if it is desirable and expedient to raise the grade of all or any part thereof. The board will determine the most suitable site for the post stables. (Dec. 29, Pac. Div.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

At the request of the Governor of Massachusetts Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., retired, will report in person at Boston, for duty with the organized militia of that State for a period of four years unless sooner relieved. (Jan. 7, W.D.)

Major Charles A. Vernou, U.S.A., retired, is assigned to inspect the organized militia of the State of Michigan. The inspection will commence Jan. 20, 1905. (Jan. 5, N.D.)

Capt. Charles King, U.S.A., retired, is assigned to inspect the organized militia of the State of Wisconsin. The inspection will commence Feb. 1, 1905. (Jan. 7, N.D.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

First Sergt. William H. Wilkes, Co. G, 3d Inf., will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 10, W.D.)

The following named enlisted men upon their own application will be placed upon the retired list: First Sergt. Joseph Durholz, Troop D, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Thomas Noonan, Co. D, 14th Inf. (Jan. 11, W.D.)

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Camp McKinley, Honolulu, H.T., Jan. 10, 1905, for the trial of such persons as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the court: Lieut. Col. John McClellan, A.C.; Major William B. Davis, M.D.; Capt. Charles F. Humphrey, jr., Q.M.; Capt. Henry B. Farrar, A.C.; 1st Lieut. John R. Shattery, C.E.; 1st Lieut. Alder Trotter, A.C.; 2d Lieut. W. W. K. Hamilton, A.C., judge advocate. (Dec. 28, D. Cal.)

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York city, Jan. 10. Detail: Col. Abner H. Merrill, A.C.; Major Henry S. T. Harris, surg.; Major Richard H. Wilson, 8th Inf.; Major Frank S. Harlow, A.C.; Capt. Edgar S. Walker, 8th Inf.; Capt. Frederick Perkins, 8th Inf.; Capt. Millard F. Harmon, A.C.; Capt. Frederic H. Sargent, 8th Inf.; Capt. George F. Landers, A.C.; Capt. John T. Martin, A.C., judge advocate. (Jan. 4, D.E.)

U.S. ARMY TRANSPORTS IN COMMISSION.

BUFORD.—At San Francisco.

BURNSIDE.—Arrived at Seattle, Nov. 23.

CHOK.—At San Francisco.

DIX.—Arrived at Nagasaki Jan. 11.

INGALLS.—At Manila, P.I.

KILPATRICK.—At New York.

LISCUM.—At Manila, P.I.

LOGAN.—Arrived at Manila Dec. 28.

MCCLELLAN.—At New York.

SEWARD.—At Manila, P.I.

SHERIDAN.—Arrived at San Francisco Dec. 15. To sail for Manila Jan. 25.

SHERMAN.—Sailed from Manila Dec. 15 for San Francisco.

SUMNER.—Arrived at New York Dec. 12.

THOMAS.—Sailed from San Francisco Dec. 31 for Manila.

WRIGHT.—At Manila, P.I.

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The Court of Claims has decided that the 10 per cent. increase for foreign service to army officers should be calculated upon longevity pay as well as grade pay.

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A fire was discovered in the right wing of the marine barracks at the navy yard, New York, Jan. 10, where supplies are stored. In less than two minutes the fire brigade, numbering more than one hundred men, and led by Col. M. C. Goodrell, U.S.M.C., was on the scene of the fire. The flames were soon got under control, and the damage was not over \$300.

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The sympathies of The Sartorial Art Journal are aroused on behalf of the cadets of the Military Academy, concerning whose dress, it says: "There is one part of our military establishment at least in which the spirit of dress reform does not seem to have penetrated, and that is in the military school at West Point. The cadets, it is true, wear a dress cap and trousers made along modern lines, but the same cannot be said of their dress coat with its 'dinky,' little, bobtail flap or skirt which is almost horizontal when the wearer is in motion. This dress coat is an absurd anachronism, makes the wearer look ridiculous and ought speedily to be relegated to the Mexican War relic branch of the War Department's Museum. Such a coat would look well in the inimitable sketches of Phiz and Cruikshank, or on the comedy stage, but nowhere else—certainly not on the bodies of the clever and athletic young fellows who are being educated at West Point. In justice to them a change should be made and this change might be either in the direction of the uniform coat of lieutenants in the Army—which is the cadet rank—or a neat double-breasted frock with appropriate insignia. Almost anything would be better than the present absurdity." The recital in chorus by the cadets of the verses "Woodman, Spare That Tree," would seem to be an order here. We believe that the entire Army would join the chorus.

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PROMOTION BY SELECTION.

We are informed upon the best of authority that the Administration is seriously considering the advisability of bringing about a radical change in the present method of promotion by seniority in the Army. Up to the present time the matter has not received serious consideration, but it is now desired to discuss the question as to how far promotion by selection can be profitably applied to the lower grades of the Army, and we have been authorized, as a Service journal which reaches practically every officer in the Army, to state that this highly important matter will soon be considered. The officials of the Government are anxious that the consensus of opinion of those officers of the Army who have the best interests of the Service at heart, may be had on the question of having limited promotion by selection. Let it be definitely understood, however, that in any consideration of this question the authorities intend to see that every precaution is taken to prevent any other influence than that of merit from controlling the selection of an officer for promotion. Just how this scheme will be worked out is not known; but the general idea at present is that promotion by selection in the lower grades should be made in some such way as selections are now made for service in the General Staff. Those who are interested in the plan realize the importance of limiting as much as possible the hardship suffered by officers who are "jumped" by the selection of those below them. The matter is one which the officials wish to have discussed by officers of the Army and communications on the subject to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL will be sure to be read by those having the subject under consideration.

Our "Infantry" correspondent, who writes this week, proposes what may be called a process of selection by elimination; that is, by refusing promotion altogether to negligent or inefficient officers and retiring them, instead of overslaughing them by promoting over their heads their more competent associates. The obvious objection to this is that it would tend to destroy the value of the retired list as a recognition of honorable service, and so overburden it that Congress and the country might conceive a prejudice against it from which deserving and undeserving would suffer alike. As for the Army conditions described by "Infantry" they do not apply altogether to the Navy, in which all officers are trained especially for the Service before receiving their commissions, either in the Academy at Annapolis or, as in the case of a few, by service of years in the Navy preliminary to appointment.

But equally in Navy and Army is felt the need of a stimulus to professional zeal and activity such as is impossible under any system of advancement by files without regard to merit or capacity. The promotion by seniority is the rigid rule in the Navy and the only departure from it in the Army is the case of promotion to what would be called in the Navy "flag rank." The rule of the Navy does not permit the transformation of a watch officer by one stroke into the commander of a squadron, or a fleet, and it would be well for the Army, as well as for the Navy, if some way could be found to recognize meritorious or distinguished service short of this. We are able to say with authority that those who have chosen such promotion as the only means available for bestowing rewards where they believed them to be due would welcome a change in the law in this respect.

It is difficult to present any sound argument against the principle of selection in itself. The argument of those who oppose it is directed, therefore, against the commitment of the power of arbitrary choice, in a matter so vitally affecting the interests of the Service, to some one fallible human judgment. Experience has shown that there is always a danger that the opportunity to impress one's individuality upon those controlling promotion is of more value than the years of creditable service and the painstaking devotion to the detail of one's profession which make the all-round accomplished officer and reveals capacity to those who have eyes to see it. Even where promotion is not based upon personal acquaintance, political or family influence, it is too often determined by some spectacular action which impresses the imagination of the civilian much more than it does that of the soldier. Not that we would contend that selections made in this way may not be good ones, but only that, however excellent they may be, they do not appeal to the sentiment of the Service and they fail to accomplish one of the most important offices of selection, which is to stimulate ambition by giving encouragement to the hope that the "yellow wand," as the Chinese say, will be stretched out toward those who because of intelligent zeal and a display of exceptional capacity in the public service should receive the merited reward of a promotion which strengthens the foundation of the throne itself, inasmuch as it brings to its support those most competent for its service.

That our military services on land and sea need some such stimulus as is here suggested, we do not for a moment doubt, and perhaps the discussion now going on

may serve to bring men's minds together so that some feasible plan of selection may be adopted; one that shall be as free as possible from the elements of favoritism and personal self-seeking. It will, of course, be impossible to wholly eliminate these until we have done with human nature. It is the fear of giving them control that makes many who might favor the views of "Selectionist" hold aloof from him. Officers of the Army and Navy can be united in favor of the Puritan declaration: "Resolved, that the Saints should possess the earth. Resolved, that we are the Saints." It is when we go beyond this and seek to determine which of the saints shall lead the procession that the difficulty begins.

We cannot too earnestly express our sense of the importance of keeping our military services vital with professional activity, interest and ambition. When all higher motives depart and the military profession is regarded as merely a means of earning a day's wage with the minimum amount of physical and mental exertion the "claims" of the Army and Navy will cease to appeal to public sentiment in a country where zeal for accomplishment is the test of merit and rank and preferment are regarded as fitting only as a means of increasing a man's capacity for serving the public. These are days of peace and stagnation, but no man can tell how soon the watch-fires will be lighting on the hilltops and the call to arms will sound once more. It is the bounden duty of every man who wears the uniform of the United States to prepare himself for that day by devoting his time, not to personal enjoyment, except as a means of necessary recreation, but to developing every faculty and gathering all the experience which may make him each hour more worthy to bear the proud title of a "Soldier of the Republic." If there are drones in the hive there should be some way found for separating them from the working bees.

ANGLO-GERMAN PEACE IMPERILED.

Another reminder that the foundations of European peace are uncertain and insecure is contained in cable despatches of Jan. 7 from Berlin stating that during the week preceding Germany and Great Britain were on the verge of war and that the crisis was with difficulty averted by diplomatic representations. The peril, it is explained, arose through the publication of threats against Germany in the Army and Navy Gazette of London, and in speaking of the affair at a public meeting in Creutznach, Prussia, on the date mentioned, Doctor Paasche, leader of the German Liberals, said: "I know with absolute certainty that Germany and Great Britain last week were much nearer warlike complications than many people dream. Our diplomacy succeeded in averting the danger, though with difficulty."

Assuming, as we think we safely may, that the crisis was much less acute than Doctor Paasche describes it, the fact remains that the relations between Germany and Great Britain which have been increasingly inharmonious for a long time, have been seriously embittered by incidents related to the October affair in the North Sea. It has been charged, justly or unjustly, that it was from Germany that Russia gained the information that her Baltic Fleet would be attacked by Japanese, acting in collusion with British citizens, in passing through the North Sea, and it is also alleged that the German fleet in Kiel harbor was held in readiness to take advantage of any untoward circumstances that might arise in consequence of the information thus secretly supplied. The British public is given to understand that Germany has profited at the expense of England in the trade of the Far East because of Russian partiality to German ships as against those of other neutrals, and that one of the German companies operating trans-Atlantic steamship lines is acting as broker for chartering vessels and supplying coal and other stores to the Baltic Fleet. These and kindred charges, published in the English press since the North Sea affair, have done much to arouse British sentiment against Germany, and while they have been exceedingly irritating to the Germans, they have been made doubly so by their reiteration in the columns of a conservative service journal like the Army and Navy Gazette. The utterances of that able journal which appear to have been specially offensive and which are alleged to have brought about the crisis alluded to in the cable despatches already quoted, were contained in a leading article published Nov. 12, from which we take the following significant extracts:

"If we are suspicious of the Germans and of the possible use to which the Kaiser may put his ships, he and his Government have only themselves to thank. But it is surely intolerable that a great naval Power like the British Empire should be obliged to take precautions against even the appearance of unfriendly action which underlies the circumstances we have referred to. Before now we have had to wipe out of existence a fleet which we had reason to believe might be used as a weapon to our hurt. There are not wanting those, both in this country and on the Continent, who regard the German fleet as the one and only menace to the preservation of peace in Europe. This may or may not be the case. We are content to point out that the present moment is particularly opportune for asking that this fleet should not be further increased. France and Italy, Austria-Hungary and Spain, would probably regard with ill-concealed pleasure, if not with open approbation, any action calculated to remove an element inimicable to a lasting peace. The further the fleet of Rozhdestvensky gets on its journey the more the power of Russia on the seas di-

minishes. Appearances on the naval horizon are such that if it should be considered necessary, we might now bring the greater part of the Mediterranean Fleet into home waters. And as people have been asking, What is the use of the British navy? it may be replied that there is a very obvious use to which it might be put, with beneficial results to the cause of civilization and the world's quiet."

Our London contemporary learns from a source in Berlin which it considers responsible, that the German Emperor is so indignant at the quoted utterances that he has been in communication with the British Government with a view to bringing about some modification of the tone and attitude of English newspapers. Waiving altogether the question of provocation, it does not seem probable that the Emperor has taken any such action, but if he has it is morally certain to fail of the effect desired. Popular feeling in England is such that any attempt to stifle the press with regard to Germany would only result in utterances of deepened acrimony and increased resentment.

British sentiment against Germany has been growing ever since the Kaiser's remarkable message to Paul Kruger at the outset of the Boer War. It has been strengthened by the suspicion that Germany has secretly granted important favors to Russia during the present war in violation of her duty as a neutral and it has been particularly aggravated by a belief that Germany was ready and eager to profit by any opportunity that might have resulted from a clash between the British and the Russian fleet after the affair in the North Sea. On the other hand, Germany has or feels that she has real grievances against Great Britain. One is the repudiation by Canada of the most favored nation clause in the commercial treaty between Germany and Great Britain, a proceeding which has seriously diminished the volume of German exports to the Canadian market. Another was the stubborn opposition of Great Britain to the extension, under German control, of the Anathcan railroads down the valley of the Euphrates to Bagdad, and a third is a belief that England is resolved to undermine Germany in China and prevent her from obtaining a foothold in Turkey and Persia in the event of the overthrow of the Ottoman power.

It will be observed that Great Britain and Germany are mutually distrustful and that each feels that she has solid ground for complaint against the other. This very feeling of distrust is a menace to the peace of Europe. For it is hardly possible that a war between Great Britain and Germany could run its course without dragging other nations into its wake of fire and death.

FROM TOKIO THROUGH MANCHURIA.

In his work entitled "From Tokio Through Manchuria With the Japanese," published by the Appletons, Dr. Louis L. Seaman, major and surgeon of the U.S. Volunteers, has given to the world one of the most entertaining and at the same time one of the most instructive books thus far written about the war in the Far East. Major Seaman's fitness for the work undertaken in this volume is exceptionally thorough. He is a physician and surgeon of demonstrated ability and zealous devotion to the higher interests of his profession. He saw service in Cuba during the Spanish War and later in the Philippines and also with the allied armies in China during the Boxer troubles of 1900. He has the spirit of adventure, and with keen powers of observation he combines the faculty of writing clearly and forcibly. Thus equipped, and possessing in addition credentials which entitled him to exceptional consideration at the hands of the Japanese civil and military authorities, his departure for Japan early in 1904 was the promise of a work which should considerably enlarge our knowledge of the great military drama then unfolding in Manchuria. That promise, it may be said, is completely fulfilled in the volume now at hand.

Major Seaman describes the great Japanese hospitals, especially those at Hiroshima, where 8,000 wounded were under treatment at the time of his visit, as models of cleanliness, comfort, convenience and administrative method. The surgical service, the nursing and the general management at those institutions were of the most modern and efficient description. The wisdom of the Japanese system of treating wounds at the front, which is that of non-operative interference on the field or elsewhere except under strict aseptic conditions, was emphasized at every hospital visited by Major Seaman, and this system, he declares, has saved thousands of lives. Up to the time of his visit to the Hiroshima hospitals in July there had been only six deaths out of more than 600 operative cases, and out of 6,636 cases of the wounded received up to Aug. 1 there had been only thirty-four deaths—"the most marvelous exhibit of successful surgical and medical treatment as the result of war that the world has ever seen." As still further indicating the efficiency of the medical service, it is pointed out that a single hospital ship conveyed from the zone of war to Hiroshima more than 2,200 sick and wounded, not one of whom died in transit. The care of patients with reference to diet, clothing and attendance are described as wonderful. And equal care is taken to guard the health of troops in the field. A case is cited of one division of 14,000 troops with only seventeen patients in quarters. "Japan," says Major Seaman, "is the first country in the world to recognize that the greatest enemy in war is not the opposing army, but a foe more treacherous and dangerous—preventable disease, as found lurking in every camp—whose fatalities in every great war in history have num-

bered from four to twenty times as many victims as those of mines, bullets and shells. It is against this enemy that Japan, with triumphant exultation, may cry, 'Hanzai!' For it is against this enemy that she has attained her most signal victories—victories that have kept her men in superb condition to respond to the call of their leaders and achieve the brilliant, dashing successes that have marked their progress from the Yalu to Liao-Yang."

Limitations of space preclude a more extended quotation from Major Seaman's graphic description of the methods and work of the Japanese medical service, but we commend the whole story to the careful attention of military surgeons everywhere. It presents statistics, comparisons and analyses which show that in military surgery, hygiene and medical treatment the Japanese have outstripped the world and taught the lesson that "the normal condition of the soldier is health and that those who die in war should die from bullets received on the firing line and not from preventable diseases in quarters."

An interesting chapter of Major Seaman's book is devoted to the Russian prisoners, whom he quotes as effusive in expressions of gratitude for the treatment received from their captors. Of the Russian troops in Manchuria, Major Seaman tells a different story. At Port Arthur, Newchwang and Vladivostok, wine, women and song were the undoing of the army and its officers from general to corporal. There was unpreparedness everywhere; dissipation, debauchery and indifference prevailed in every branch of the service.

THE ROD BAYONET.

Major William P. Evans, Military Secretary's Department, U.S.A., in an article in the Journal of the United States Infantry Association, takes the ground that the rod bayonet is an inferior implement and should be discarded. He declares that it is neither a very good ram-rod nor a very good bayonet, but a compromise which has caused serious misgivings as to the efficiency of our Infantry armament. He points out that the new Springfield rifle is much shorter than the Service rifles of the armies of England, France, Russia, Germany and Japan, and that inasmuch as it is asserted that the war in Manchuria has shown that in many cases the bayonet still determines the issue of combat, the advantage in close fighting must rest with the troops armed with the superior bayonet. "Many of us," says Major Evans, "are of the opinion that we should not have departed from the old Springfield bayonet which was designed for but one purpose, that of disabling the enemy. Let us get back to the bayonet pure and simple, and let it be the best for the specific purpose for which a bayonet is needed. It will then be none too good. If we want a ram-rod let us have a ram-rod. If we want an intrenching tool or a knife let us have it, but let us not sacrifice the bayonet by compromises to meet the conditions which require other arms or tools." Major Evans's utterances on this subject are heartily approved by many Infantry officers of long experience. Lieut. Col. Charles J. Crane, 8th U.S. Inf., says: "I do not like our rod-bayonet, and, like Major Evans, I believe that we cannot too soon exchange it for a longer and more deadly weapon. We tried the rod-bayonet years ago and rejected it as unsatisfactory." Major Robert C. Van Vliet, 10th U.S. Inf., describes the new bayonet as flimsy and declares in favor of a large heavy bayonet, wide enough to be used as an entrenching tool when necessary, with sharp cutting edge to cut wire entanglements, heavy enough to cut small trees, and, in fact, such a useful implement that the soldier would feel lost without it. Major Wallis O. Clark, 5th U.S. Inf., says the shortness of the rod-bayonet condemns it and it should be discarded and replaced by a socket bayonet as long and stiff as possible without overloading the soldier. Capt. S. J. Bayard Schindel, 6th U.S. Inf., favors a bayonet at least equal to the old Springfield bayonet, and adds: "Canvass the Infantry arm and I believe that there will be found a strong prejudice against the short rod-bayonet, which does not fulfil satisfactorily the essential qualities of reach, strength and stiffness, no necessary to a true weapon of offense." Capt. James Romaine, 28th U.S. Inf., who originally advocated the rod-bayonet rather than no bayonet at all, says: "If there is a use for the bayonet do not give us an excuse for a bayonet, but make it the best of its kind. I am in favor of something of the sword order, with a blade at least twenty inches in length, carried in a leather scabbard supported by a cross shoulder-strap." These opinions agree with those expressed by Gen. W. T. Sherman many years ago at the time the same subject was discussed in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL by invitation of General Sherman.

The War Department has made a report to the Senate on Senator Proctor's bill to restore the canteen feature to the Army post exchange. The report of the War Department, as might naturally be expected, is strongly in favor of the bill, but there is little or no probability that it will pass this session of Congress. There seems, however, to be a change in feeling among members of Congress and the probabilities are that the canteen will be restored next session.

We publish this week a number of interesting and valuable communications on the subject of selection. Among them is one from "Selectionist," who started this discussion in our columns, who replies to his critics.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. Hull from the Committee on Military Affairs introduced into the House Jan. 10 "a bill (H.R. 17473), making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906." Following is a list of the appropriations in detail. As compared with the estimates the bill shows the following reductions: Repair of cables, Signal Service, \$19,000; expenses paymaster's clerks, \$5,000; commutations of quarters, \$10,000; travel allowance on discharge, \$25,000; pay of Army, \$1,243,282.80; hospitals, \$85,000; engineer tools, \$10,000; manufacture of ammunition, \$491,574; trophy and medals, \$1,500. This is a total reduction of \$2,615,983.10 on the estimates, the amount carried by the bill being \$69,307,724.89. The appropriations are as follows:

Contingencies of the Army.....	15,000.00
Army War College.....	15,000.00
Contingencies, Chief of Staff.....	10,000.00
United States service schools.....	25,000.00
Contingent expenses, military divisions.....	7,500.00
Sch'l Subm'ne Def'ce, incidental expenses.....	5,500.00
Material for use of instruction.....	1,000.00
Special apparatus for electricity.....	2,000.00
Special apparatus for chemistry.....	2,000.00
Spec'l apparatus electr'n sergts.' division.....	3,000.00
Purchase and binding of books.....	1,500.00
Signal Service expenses.....	208,000.00
Repair of cables.....	50,000.00
Pay of officers of the line.....	5,000,000.00
Length of service.....	900,000.00
Pay of enlisted men.....	9,250,000.00
Length of service.....	1,150,000.00
Engineers' Battalion.....	265,000.00
Length of service.....	27,500.00
Ordnance Department.....	171,000.00
Length of service.....	20,000.00
Quartermaster's Dept., 200 Q.M. Sergts.....	81,600.00
Length of service.....	16,000.00
Subsistence Dept., 200 Post C. Sergts.....	81,600.00
Length of service.....	16,000.00
125 Artillery electricians.....	63,000.00
Length of service.....	4,080.00
Signal Corps:	
36 Master electricians.....	32,400.00
132 First-class sergeants.....	71,280.00
144 sergeants.....	58,752.00
24 Cooks.....	5,760.00
156 Corporals.....	37,440.00
552 First-class privates.....	112,608.00
168 Privates.....	26,208.00
Length of service.....	18,000.00
Hospital Corps.....	770,400.00
Length of service.....	104,000.00
214 clerks, 73 messengers and 2 laborers.....	305,220.00
Adjutant General's Department.....	7,500.00
Military Secretary's Department.....	91,500.00
Length of service.....	27,000.00
Inspector General's Department.....	50,500.00
Length of service.....	16,000.00
Engineers.....	360,000.00
Length of service.....	90,810.00
Ordnance Department.....	140,000.00
Length of service.....	30,000.00
Quartermaster's Department.....	225,500.00
Length of service.....	61,723.00
Subsistence Department.....	139,500.00
Length of service.....	28,550.00
Medical Department.....	635,400.00
Length of service.....	108,376.00
Pay Department.....	128,000.00
Length of service.....	24,260.00
Judge Advocate's Department.....	40,000.00
Length of service.....	5,350.00
Signal Corps.....	94,800.00
Length of service.....	18,520.00
Retired officers.....	2,158,324.71
Length of service.....	500,000.00
Retired enlisted men.....	872,523.00
100 hospital matrons.....	12,000.00
Superintendent nurse corps.....	1,800.00
100 Nurses.....	35,020.00
42 Veterinarians.....	63,000.00
30 Dental surgeons.....	56,100.00
90 Paymasters' clerks.....	139,978.12
Paymasters' messengers.....	15,000.00
Expenses paymasters' clerks.....	15,000.00
Expenses courts-martial.....	1,000.00
Officer public buildings and grounds.....	290,000.00
Commutation of quarters.....	1,250,000.00
Travel allowance on discharge.....	600,000.00
Clothing not drawn.....	125,000.00
Soldiers' deposits.....	1,800.00
Translator.....	2,500.00
Expert accountant.....	400,000.00
Mileage to officers.....	300,000.00
Contract surgeons.....	533,412.51
Additional 20 per cent. to enlisted men.....	167,426.30
Additional 10 per cent. to officers.....	2,500.00
Computer Artillery Board.....	44,400.00
Porto Rico Regiment officers.....	6,500.00
Enlisted men.....	95,148.00
Philippine Scouts:	
50 First lieutenants.....	80,000.00
50 Second lieutenants.....	75,000.00
Length of service.....	15,000.00
Non-commissioned officers and privates.....	496,440.00
Total pay of the Army.....	29,438,879.89
Subsistence.....	6,250,000.00
Subsistence cadets at inaugural.....	1,080.00
Quartermaster's Dept., regular supplies.....	5,000,000.00
Officers' schools.....	15,000.00
Incidental expenses.....	2,000,000.00
Horses.....	200,000.00
Barracks and quarters.....	3,488,950.00
Post exchange.....	33,500.00
Barracks, Philippine Islands.....	230,000.00
Transportation.....	12,000,000.00
Clothing, camp and garrison equipment.....	4,000,000.00
Hospitals.....	315,000.00
Hospital stewards' quarters.....	15,000.00
Shooting galleries and ranges.....	75,000.00
Medical Department:	
Supplies.....	600,000.00
Museum and library.....	3,000.00
Library, Surgeon General.....	9,000.00
Engineer Department:	
Incidental expenses.....	11,500.00
Instruments.....	5,000.00
Engineer School.....	25,000.00
Tools, etc.....	15,000.00
Surveyors, etc.....	25,000.00

Ordnance Department:

Current expenses.....	300,000.00
Manufacture and purchase of ammunition.....	1,250,000.00
Field Artillery for militia.....	516,000.00
Manufacture of arms.....	1,700,000.00
Converting muzzle-loading guns.....	16,000.00
Overhauling arms.....	1,254,922.00
Trophy and medals.....	4,000.00
Total.....	69,461,334.89

The estimates for barracks and quarters (Army Appropriation bill) provide for the following expenditures for general purposes: Rentals, \$350,000; annual repairs, \$650,000; alterations and enlargements, \$150,000. For the different Cavalry and Infantry posts the following appropriations are asked: Fort W. H. Seward, Alaska, \$72,050; Fort Assiniboine, \$25,000; Brady, \$8,250; Bliss, provision for one Infantry battalion and regimental headquarters; Clark, \$640,550; Des Moines, \$65,750; D. A. Russell, \$35,000; Douglas, provision for Infantry regiment; Huachuca, \$17,500; Indianapolis, Ind., \$360,700; Keogh, \$42,500; Lincoln, \$106,750; Logan H. Roots, \$81,400; Mackenzie, \$261,850; Madison Barracks, \$111,800; McIntosh, \$67,600; Meade, \$36,500; Niagara, \$468,900; Omaha (old fort), \$117,500; Ord Barracks, \$30,000; Presidio, S.F., \$267,500; Riley, \$54,250; Robinson, \$15,000; Sill, \$113,600; Snelling, \$35,000; Vancouver Barracks, \$129,600; Wayne, \$128,900; Whipple Barracks, \$97,000; Wright, \$206,500; Wingate, \$22,500; Ward, \$84,600, and special estimate of \$70,000 for hospital corps. Total, \$3,776,050. For Coast Artillery posts the following appropriations are asked: Fort Columbia, \$7,650; De Soto, \$4,000; Dade, \$10,250; Du Pont, \$43,400; Revere, \$1,750; Schuyler, \$70,000; Standish, \$160,000; Williams, \$14,500; Winfield Scott, \$518,400; total, \$829,950. Of the grand total of \$5,756,000, including the appropriation for general purposes, \$1,731,520 is required for construction of buildings at Cavalry and Infantry posts and \$378,900 for Artillery posts. This includes all buildings except barracks, drill halls and some administration buildings. Riding halls, company barracks and some other buildings are included in the sundry civil bill; lighting, heating and plumbing are paid for from the appropriation "Regular Supplies" and "Transportation of the Army." For "barracks and quarters" in the sundry civil bill \$1,888,400 is asked. The "military post" appropriation is used for the purchase of land and for buildings costing more than \$20,000.

Under the head of "Purchase of horses for Cavalry and Artillery" the following appears: When practicable horses shall be purchased in open market at all military posts and stations, when needed, at a maximum price to be fixed by the Secretary of War. It is also provided that hereafter no expenses for the burial of or the transportation of the remains of officers or men incurred prior to April 21, 1898, shall be hereafter made and no more than \$40,000 shall be expended at one post on post exchange school, library, reading, lunch, amusement rooms and gymnasium. It is provided that the shooting galleries and ranges shall be open, as far as practicable, to the National Guard and organized rifle clubs under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of War. Hereafter civilian employees are to be allowed to purchase medical supplies when prescribed by a medical officer of the Army. The bill also carries the following provisions:

Provided, That when a vacancy shall next occur in the office of Assistant Chief of the Record and Pension Office that such vacancy shall not be filled and said office shall then cease and determine.

All the money herebefore appropriated for pay of the Army and miscellaneous shall be disbursed and accounted for by officers of the Pay Department as pay of the Army, and for that purpose shall constitute one fund: Provided, That hereafter all the accounts of individual paymasters shall be analyzed under the several heads of the appropriation and recorded in detail by the Paymaster General of the Army before said accounts are forwarded to the Treasury Department for final audit.

Provided further, That of this sum not to exceed \$6,000 may be expended in the construction of a road on the military reservation of Fort Riley, Kas., to replace a road heretofore destroyed for purpose of constructing a rifle range: Provided further, That hereafter no military post within the United States shall be established without the express authority of Congress.

Hereafter, whenever ice machines, steam laundries, and electric plants shall not come in competition with private enterprise for sale to the public and in the opinion of the Secretary of War it becomes necessary to the economical use and administration of such ice machines, steam laundries, and electric plants as have been or may hereafter be established in pursuance of law, surplus ice may be disposed of, laundry work may be done for other branches of the Government, and surplus electric light and power may be sold on such terms and in accordance with such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War: Provided, That the funds received from such sales and in payment for such laundry work shall be used to defray the cost of operation of said ice, laundry, and electric plants; and the sales and expenditures herein provided for shall be accounted for in accordance with the methods prescribed by law, and any sums remaining, after such cost of maintenance and operation have been defrayed, shall be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the appropriation from which the cost of operation of such plant is paid.

Provided further, That under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War the Quartermaster General is authorized to pay officers of the Quartermaster's Department their actual traveling expenses in lieu of mileage when traveling under orders upon duties connected with the inspection or superintendence of the construction and repair work of the Department, the inspections of the general depots of the department, the inspection or superintendence of the purchase, or manufacture under contract or otherwise of articles of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, materials or supplies for the Army, or duties connected with the purchase of Cavalry and Artillery horses or draft animals; said expenses to be paid from the appropriation from which payment is made for the objects inspected, superintended, or purchased.

That no part of the sums appropriated for the support of the Regular Army shall be used to pay any part of the expenses of the organized militia of any State, Territory, or District of Columbia, while engaged in joint encampment, maneuvers, and field instruction of the Regular Army and militia as provided by Sec. 45 of the act of Jan. 21, 1903, entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the militia, and for other purposes."

For the purpose of procuring field artillery material for the organized militia of the several States, Territories and the District of Columbia, without cost to the said States, Territories, or the District of Columbia, but to remain the property of the United States and to be accounted for in the manner now prescribed by law, the Secretary of War is hereby authorized, under such regulations as he may prescribe, on the requisitions of the governors of the several States and Territories or the commanding general of the militia of the District of Columbia, to issue said artillery material to the organized militia; and the sum of \$516,000 is hereby appropriated and made immediately available for the procurement and issue of the articles constituting the same.

Hereafter moneys arising from deductions made from railroad or other transportation companies on account of the loss of ordnance stores in transit shall be credited to

the fund "Replacing ordnance and ordnance stores" on the books of the Treasury Department.

That for the purpose of furnishing a national trophy and medals and other prizes to be provided and contested for annually, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, said contest to be open to the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and the National Guard or organized militia of the several States, Territories and of the District of Columbia, and for the cost of the trophy, prizes and medals herein provided for, and for the promotion of rifle practice, the sum of \$4,000 be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended for the purposes hereinbefore prescribed under the direction of the Secretary of War.

All funds received as the value of military stores transferred by the several staff departments of the Army to the Insular Department of the Philippines shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States and remain available during the fiscal year 1906 for the procurement of like military stores to replace those so transferred.

THE FIFTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

BILLS PASSED.

The Senate, Jan. 5, passed the bill to increase the efficiency of the Ordnance Department, which is as follows:

S. 5166.—That the Ordnance Department shall consist of one chief of ordnance, with the rank of brigadier general; six colonels; nine lieutenant colonels; nineteen majors; twenty-five captains; twenty-five first lieutenants, and the enlisted men, including ordnance sergeants, as now authorized by law. The vacancies thus caused or created shall, as far as possible, be filled by promotion according to seniority as now prescribed by law, except that the chief of ordnance shall be selected from the permanent officers of the corps for a period of four years.

Sec. 2. That the vacancies occurring in the grades of captain and first lieutenant of ordnance shall be filled by detail from the Army at large, from the same grade or the grade below for four years, after which no officer shall again be eligible for detail until he has served one year out of the Department: Provided, That officers shall be so detailed, subject to such examination as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, and the vacancies thus created shall be filled as now provided for by law.

Sec. 3. That vacancies occurring in the grade of major of ordnance, after promotion, as now prescribed by law, of all permanent officers now in the Ordnance Department, shall be filled by the appointment of officers of the grade next below, who shall have served by detail in the Ordnance Department, the selection to be made as the result of an examination, approved by the Secretary of War.

Jan. 6 the Senate passed the bill S. 3828, "to provide for the settlement of certain claims of officers and enlisted men of the Army for the loss or destruction, without fault or negligence on the part of said officers and men, of property belonging to them in the military service of the United States." It is provided: "That all claims within the scope of this act shall be presented within two years from the passage of this act, and that all claims filed thereafter shall be forever barred."

On Sept. 6 the Senate passed the bill, S. 4378, "authorizing the issue of obsolete ordnance and ordnance stores for use of State and Territorial educational institutions."

The Senate has passed S. 2269, to pay to Capt. Archibald W. Butt, quartermaster, U.S.A., \$480, the amount stolen from the United States in Manila, P.I., by an employee of the Quartermaster's Department, by name José B. Luciano, Capt. Archibald W. Butt having fully paid the sum to the United States. The Senate has also passed S. 4378, authorizing the Secretary of War to issue such obsolete ordnance and ordnance stores as may be available to State and Territorial educational institutions for purposes of drill and instruction of students. Also H.R. 2510, to construct a steam revenue cutter of first class adapted to service in the waters of Albemarle and Pamlico sounds and Neuse river, N.C., at a cost not to exceed \$175,000.

The Senate on Jan. 9 passed the Omnibus Claims bill, H.R. 9548, for the allowance of certain claims for stores and supplies reported by the Court of Claims under the provisions of the Act approved March 3, 1883, and commonly known as the "Bowman Act."

The House has passed Senate joint resolutions 24 and 28, authorizing the Secretary of War to receive for instruction at the Military Academy at West Point Luis Bogran H., of Honduras, and Frutos Tomas Plaga, of Ecuador.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT BILL.

On Jan. 9 the Senate passed the important bill to increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of United States Army, the text of which appeared in our issue of Feb. 27, page 651. It provides that the Medical Corps shall consist of a brigadier general and sixteen colonels, assistant surgeons general, twenty-four lieutenant colonels, deputy surgeons general, 110 majors, surgeons and 300 captains or first lieutenants, assistant surgeons who had attained the rank of captain on or before Dec. 25, 1903, as captains; assistant surgeons, with the rank of first lieutenant, who, at the time of the approval of this act, shall have served less than three years as such in the Regular Army, as first lieutenants: "Provided, that assistant surgeons who, at the time of the approval of this act, shall have served three years or more in the Regular Army as such and who had not attained the rank of captain on or before Dec. 25, 1903, shall, subject to examination, be recommissioned in the Medical Corps in the order of their seniority as captains, to rank as such from the date of the approval of this act: Provided further, that any assistant surgeon with rank of first lieutenant, who has heretofore failed to qualify for promotion to the rank of captain and is now under suspension, shall be recommissioned in the Medical Corps as first lieutenant, with rank as such from date of his commission as assistant surgeon and shall, at the end of his period of suspension, be again examined in accordance with existing law, and if found qualified shall be commissioned in the Medical Corps as captain, with the rank to which he would have been entitled under the terms of this section had he not been under suspension. If he fails to pass such examination he shall be honorably discharged from the Service with one year's pay."

Promotions to fill the vacancies created by this act, or occurring hereafter, shall be by seniority subject to examination. To provide for the increase in grades, two lieutenant colonels, three majors, fourteen captains and 25 per cent. of the first lieutenants are to be promoted each year. Service for three years, including Spanish War service, promotes lieutenants to captains.

That nothing in this act shall be construed to legislate out of the Service any officer now in the Medical Department of the Army, nor to affect the relative rank for promotion of any medical officer now in the Service, or who may hereafter be appointed therein, as determined by the date of his appointment or commission."

A reserve corps of medical officers is provided for in the bill to which graduates of reputable schools of medi-

cine are eligible on examination and contract surgeons without examination. The members of this reserve are to be called upon when needed, are to have rank when called into active duty according to the date of their commissions in the reserve next below regular surgeons of like grade. They shall have the pay and allowances of first lieutenants without retirement and without pensions except for actual disability incurred in service.

The President this week sent to the Senate and House the following special message relative to the Medical Department bill:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have, in former message, stated to the Congress my belief that our Army need not be large, but that it should in every part be brought to the highest point of efficiency. The Secretary of War has called to my attention the fact that the act approved February 2, 1901, which accomplished so much to promote this result, failed to meet the needs of one staff department, in which all of our people are peculiarly interested and of which they have a right to demand a high degree of excellence. I refer to the Medical Department. Not only does a competent medical service by safeguarding the health of the Army contribute greatly to its power, but it gives to the families of the nation a guaranty that their fathers, brothers, and sons who are wounded in battle or sickened in the camp shall have not only skilled medical aid, but also that prompt and well-ordered attention to all their wants which can come only by an adequate and trained personnel.

I am satisfied that the Medical Corps is much too small for the needs of the present Army and therefore very much too small for its successful expansion in time of war to meet the needs of an enlarged Army, and, in addition, to furnish the volunteer service a certain number of officers trained in medical administration. A bill which, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, of the late Secretary of War, and of the General Staff of the Army, supplies these deficiencies was introduced at the last session of Congress and is now before you. I am advised that it meets the cordial approval of the medical profession of the country. It provides an organization which, when compared with that of other nations, does not seem to err on the side of excessive liberality, but which is believed to be sufficient. I earnestly recommend its passage by the present Congress. If the Medical Department is left as it is, no amount of wisdom or efficiency in its administration would prevent a complete breakdown in the event of a serious war.

I transmit herewith a memorandum which has been prepared for me by the Surgeon General of the Army, and also the remarks of the former and of the present Secretary of War with reference to this bill.

It is reported to me that the Ordnance Corps is in a position of disadvantage; that its personnel is inadequate to the performance of the duties with which it is charged, and that under existing conditions it is unable to recruit its numbers with officers of the class necessary for the conduct of its very technical work. It is unnecessary for me to lay stress upon the desirability of having the design and manufacture of the material with which we are to fight in competent and sufficient hands, as there is no difference of opinion as to the intention of all concerned to have provided a proper supply of weapons, munitions, engines of war, equal in conception and construction to any in the world, and superior in any respects in which by skill and attention we may be able to compass such superiority.

The greatly increased utilization of the exact sciences in ordnance construction requires a larger personnel for their application, and the process of its selection should be severely and continuously discriminating, under conditions offering stimulus sufficient to cause officers of proper capacity, of whom it appears there are plenty, to wish to subject themselves to it. A bill embodying the necessary provisions and involving no radical departure from existing methods has been prepared by the War Department. I think it should be passed.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

White House, January 9, 1905.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate Committee on Commerce urge the passage of bill S. 5804, to authorize the construction of two steam vessels for the Revenue Cutter Service for duty on Puget Sound, Washington. The necessity for the vessels provided for in this bill is very great, as the force at the disposal of the Department for work on Puget Sound is totally inadequate.

Senator Gallinger has presented to the Senate a brief paper concerning temperance conditions in the United States Army and Navy, which it was ordered shall be printed as a document, and 10,000 additional copies shall be printed for the use of the document room of the Senate.

Mr. Hale submitted to the Senate an intended amendment to the Naval Appropriation Bill, to insert: "And the Secretary of the Navy may, in his discretion, require the whole or a part of the bounty allowed upon enlistment to be refunded in cases where men are discharged during the first year of enlistment, by request, for inaptitude, as undesirable, or for disability not incurred in the line of duty."

Mr. Penrose submitted to the Senate an intended amendment to the Naval Appropriation Bill, to insert: "That all officers of the Navy below the grade of rear admiral, with creditable records, including those retired with the relative rank of commodore, who served during the Civil War, and who were honorably retired prior to the passage of an Act to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the Navy and Marine Corps of the U.S., approved March 3, 1899, may, in the discretion of the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, be advanced on the retired list one grade above the grade or rank now held by them, to take effect from the date of the approval of said act; and that rear admirals retired prior to the passage of said act shall receive the same pay as officers of the Navy of corresponding grade who have been retired under said act: Provided, that this act shall not apply to any officer who has been advanced on the retired list, or has been restored to the Navy and placed on the retired list by virtue of the provisions of a special act of Congress."

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has practically finished the Naval Bill and instead of providing for an appropriation of \$116,000,000 for maintenance of the Navy, as recommended by the Navy, it provides for only \$109,000,000. What the committee will do about increase of the Navy has not yet been determined. It is probable the committee will have several additional conferences with Secretary Morton before reaching definite conclusions on this point.

The House has received from the Secretary of the Navy additional estimates of appropriation for inclusion in the Naval Appropriation Bill, amounting to \$1,169,000. The items are: Bureau of Ordnance.—Replacing old model rifles and machine guns with latest model and ammunition therefor, \$954,000. Bureau of Yards and Docks.—Naval station, Guam; steam engineering machine shop, \$25,000. Marine Corps.—Magazine rifles, model 1903, \$190,000. Letters from officers are appended showing the necessity for these appropriations.

The House Committee on Military Affairs began its consideration of the Military Academy Appropriation bill on Jan. 13, when Brigadier General Mills, superin-

tendent of the Academy, was heard. The bill will be reported next week and the committee will then immediately take up for consideration the bills for the reorganization of the Ordnance and Medical Departments of the Army.

The House has received from the Secretary of War additional estimates of appropriations for the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, amounting to \$38,000.

The House Committee on the Judiciary on Jan. 9 made a report recommending that the House lay on the table the two resolutions offered by Representative Baker of Brooklyn, in relation to Secretary Morton's connection with the rate cutting by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé in favor of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. In the House the recommendation of the committee was adopted by a yeas and nays vote of 117 to 98.

MEDALS FOR WAR WITH SPAIN.

The Secretary of War has submitted to the House the draft of a proposed joint resolution whose object is to give to the Army a similar medal to that granted to the Navy by joint resolution of Congress, No. 17, approved March 13, 1901, for services on the shores of Cuba and in the battle of Santiago. It authorizes the President "to cause to be struck and distributed, under regulations to be made by the Secretary of War, medals to commemorate service in the several campaigns and engagements of the War with Spain, the China Relief Expedition, and the Philippine Insurrection, and such other wars and campaigns as may be undertaken by the United States in the future, and to reward the patriotism shown by soldiers enlisted for the Spanish War who performed willing service in the Philippines after war with Spain had ended: Provided, that in case of distinguished service in time of war a special medal shall be granted. And to carry out the provisions of this resolution the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated."

This resolution was originally submitted by Secretary Root in a letter dated May 31, 1902. He stated that the idea was to have separate medals for the Spanish War, the Philippine insurrection, and the China Relief Expedition; that there shall be a bar for each of the campaigns of Santiago, Porto Rico, and Manila, properly inscribed, and worn attached to the ribbon of the medal. These medals are intended not only for the officers and soldiers, but for any persons who have been attached to the Army and performed faithful service therewith. All officers and soldiers in the service of the U.S. during the period of a war would be entitled to the medal of that war. Those serving in the separate campaigns of a war would be entitled to the distinctive bar of that campaign in addition to the medal. The bill provides also a medal to reward those volunteers and Regular soldiers who performed willing service in the Philippines after the war with Spain had ended, in spite of the fact that they were enlisted only for the term of the Spanish war. President McKinley, in his dispatch to General Otis, July 1, 1899, promised them a special medal. The object of the provision for a distinguished service medal is to reward distinguished services which can not be rewarded with the "medal of honor." The campaign service medal is found in other armies to be a great aid to discipline and efficiency. It costs the Government little and is valued greatly by the soldier. It is estimated that 446,882 medals will be required. An appropriation of \$100,000 therefore will allow an average expenditure per medal of about twenty-two cents.

NAVAL MILITIA BILL FAVORABLY REPORTED.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has reported favorably, with certain amendments, the bill to establish a Naval Militia, H.R. 10137. The General Board originated the bill and it has the strong endorsement of the Secretary of the Navy.

Sec. 1 provides that such of the organized militia as each State may designate and maintain shall constitute a Naval Militia. Sec. 2, that the provisions of the Act of Jan. 21, 1903, the Dick Act, be applicable to the Naval Militia. The committee recommend that Section 3 be stricken out; it designated the character of the men who should form the Naval Militia. They believe that this is unnecessary. Sec. 4 provides that the Secretary of the Navy appoint officers to inspect and train the Naval Militia. Sec. 5, that rules and articles of the Regular Navy shall govern when called into actual service of the U.S. Sec. 6, that the appropriations made by Congress for the Naval Militia shall be credited according to such equitable proportions as may be determined by the Secretary of the Navy. Sec. 7 repeals conflicting laws. Sec. 8, the committee recommend should be stricken out, as unnecessary.

TO RESTORE DISMISSED MIDSHIPMEN.

President Roosevelt on Jan. 11 sent to the Senate and House the following letter, which in the Senate was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs: "In the fall of 1903 John Henry Lofland, Earl Worden Chaffee and Joseph Drummond Little, then members of the first or highest class at the Naval Academy, severally committed acts for which they were charged with the offense of hazing, were tried by court-martial, and were dismissed from the Academy and from the naval service."

"In a letter addressed to the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House March 21, 1904, the Secretary of the Navy, after reviewing the facts upon which action in the cases of these midshipmen was based, states that 'if discretion in the infliction of punishment had been vested either in the court-martial or the Department a lighter punishment than dismissal from the Service might have been inflicted,' and concludes that Congress is the proper authority to determine in cases of this character whether exception should be made to the operation of the statute."

"The Committee on Naval Affairs (H.R. No. 2554, 58th Congress, 2d sess.), upon consideration of the Department's report, unanimously concludes that 'under all the circumstances no detriment will be done the Service' by sanctioning the appointment of these midshipmen to the naval service under appropriate conditions and restrictions."

"Upon review of the facts in this case I concur generally in the conclusions of the Secretary of the Navy and the Committee on Naval Affairs with respect to the character of the offenses committed by these midshipmen. Their acts were in plain violation of the letter of the statute, but the case presented is not an aggravated one, and I believe that their severance from the Academy, their reduction to the foot of the class of which they were members, and their entry into the naval service without formal graduation will be adequate punishment."

"The draft of a bill granting authority for the appointment of these midshipmen to the Navy under conditions and restrictions believed to be sufficient to guard the interests of the Service is inclosed for the consideration of the Congress."

Other matter relating to Congress will be found on pages 524 and 526.

FORTIFICATION APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Fortification Appropriation Bill, which passed the House Jan. 6, carries the appropriation noted below which we give in comparison with the estimates for the year.

A, estimates for 1906; B, recommended for 1906.

Object.	A	B
Fortifications and other works of defense (other than insular possessions):		
Gun and mortar batteries.....	500,000	450,000
Modernizing older installations.....	500,000	500,000
Installation of range and position finders.....	300,000	300,000
Sites for fortifications.....	200,000	200,000
Searchlights for important harbors.....	300,000	300,000
Preservation and repair of fortifications.....	5,000	5,000
Plans for fortifications.....	40,000	40,000
Tools, etc., for maintaining and operating electric plants.....	99,000	19,400
Sea walls and embankments.....	400,000	400,000
Mining casemates, etc.....		
Total fortifications and other works of defense.....	2,444,000	1,914,400
Armament of fortifications (other than insular possessions):		
Machine and automatic guns and equipments.....	70,000	70,000
Mountain, field and siege cannon, equipment, etc.....	653,000	600,000
Ammunition, etc., for machine guns and cannon.....	318,398	200,000
Rapid-fire guns and equipment.....		
Ammunition, etc., for rapid-fire guns.....		
Seacoast guns, mounts and equipments.....	559,282	500,000
Ammunition, etc., for seacoast cannon.....	716,528	450,000
Inspecting instruments, range finders, etc.....	155,550	155,550
Ammunition, subcaliber tubes, etc., for Artillery practice.....		
Ammunition, subcaliber tubes, etc., for seacoast Artillery practice.....	450,000	348,000
Ammunition, subcaliber tubes, etc., for mountain, field, and siege Artillery practice.....	99,711	77,000
Alteration and maintenance of mobile Artillery.....	64,750	
Alteration and maintenance of seacoast Artillery.....	560,000	560,000
8, 10 and 12-inch guns mfd. by contract.....	28,000	28,000
Total armament of fortifications.....	3,675,219	2,988,550
Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, N.J.....	84,943	84,943
Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N.Y.....	31,500	14,000
Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.....	10,000	
Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.....		
Submarine mines.....	300,000	300,000
Fire-control installations.....	1,151,852	500,000
Fortifications in insular possessions:		
Seacoast batteries.....	1,400,000	700,000
Sites for fortifications, Hawaiian Islands.....	200,000	
Seacoast guns, carriages, etc.....	793,500	120,000
Ammunition for seacoast guns, etc.....	176,256	100,000
Seacoast mortars, carriages, etc.....		
Inspecting instruments, range finders, etc.....	16,000	16,000
Alteration and maintenance of seacoast Artillery.....	25,000	
Rapid-fire guns, carriages, etc.....		
Total fortifications in insular possessions.....	2,611,056	936,000
Board of Ordnance and Fortification.....	50,000	10,000
Total.....	10,458,570	6,747,892

The bill provides that "balances remaining unexpended from amounts appropriated by Act of May 7, 1898, for siege breech-loading mortars, steel, of seven-inch caliber; by Act of May 25, 1900, for carriages and platforms for steel field mortars of three and six-tenths inch caliber, including implements and equipments; and by Act of March 1, 1901, for five-inch breech-loading rifles, siege, and for carriages for steel breech-loading rifles, siege, of five-inch caliber, including equipments, platform and ammunition wagons, are hereby made available for such objects as are provided for by the foregoing appropriation, and such funds will hereafter be accounted for under this same heading of appropriation."

Also "That the Secretary of War is authorized to mount two twelve-inch and three ten-inch breech-loading rifles on a corresponding number of carriages for which appropriation was made for the insular possessions in the Fortification Act approved April 21, 1904, and in addition thereto five twelve-inch rifles for the carriages for which estimates are now submitted, these guns being surplus on hand in excess of the number of carriages provided for emplacements in the United States."

All material must be of American manufacture, except where, "in the judgment of the Secretary of War, it is to the manifest interest of the United States to make purchases in limited quantities abroad, which material shall be admitted free of duty."

The total appropriations made for fortifications and other works of defense since 1888, and since the recommendations of the Endicott Board of 1885, amount to \$112,354,590.32. The scheme of seacoast fortifications contemplated it is now estimated will cost in the aggregate \$99,392,222, of which sum there has been already provided \$63,340,492.24. The difference between this sum and the sum total of appropriations, \$112,354,590.32, for fortifications since 1888 is represented in expenditures for erecting and equipping the gun factory at Watervliet, the gun-carriage factory at Watertown, the Ordnance and Fortification Board, purchase of land for fortification sites, torpedoes for harbor defense, providing ammunition for service and for tests, manufacture of field guns, fortifications in the insular possessions, and for sundry other objects incident to providing and maintaining a system of seacoast defenses.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

First Lieut. George H. Mather of the Marine Corps has been recommended for dismissal from the Service after trial by court-martial at San Francisco for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman while on duty on the Asiatic Station. The order has been sent to the President for signature.

Lieut. Wm. S. Miller, U.S.N., assumed command of a skeleton crew of twelve men on the torpedo boat Nicholson put in commission at the navy yard, New York, Jan. 10. The boat will go to a Southern port to avoid the ice. The Massachusetts and Newport were on Jan. 10 taken out of dry dock at the navy yard, New York. They were being coaled and provisioned at the Cob Dock preparatory to going to sea.

According to advices from Lima, Peru, the American warships of the Pacific Squadron now at Callao will remain there until Jan. 18. Rear Admiral Goodrich and his staff visited the military school Jan. 11 and witnessed the maneuvers of the cadets. The Americans were cordially welcomed by President Pardo and were entertained by the officials.

Capt. Louis M. Little, U.S.M.C., has arrived at the Navy yard, Boston, Mass., from the training ship Yankee, to relieve Capt. Charles S. Hatch, who has been in temporary command. Col. Allan C. Kelton is still in Wash-

ington on official business. Capt. Hatch has been given a desirable berth and assumes command at League Island Navy Yard of the Marine Guard, now being organized for the Colorado when she goes on her West Indies voyage to participate in the naval maneuvers.

A large number of obsolete ships are to be sold out of the British navy. The list will include three or four battleships. Among them the Dreadnought (1875) and the Monarch (1868). Nearly thirty cruisers, varying in age from ten to twenty-five years, from the old Iris and Mercury, are to be discarded, largely because they are unprotected, and because the cost of their maintenance is not justified by their suitability for modern war conditions. These vessels require the services of a large number of officers and men, and it is very properly thought that the staff can be more effectively employed in modern ships ready and capable for war.

The Russians are reported to be making arrangements to have vessels for their navy built in Italy.

The entire Russian Baltic Fleet is reported to be on its way back to Europe. A Tokio despatch of Jan. 9 says: "The belief now is that the warships will set out in March, reinforced by the new ships of the Baltic Squadron. They could not arrive in the Sea of Japan before June. Before that period Japan will have three new armored cruisers built at home and undoubtedly some of the battleships in Port Arthur harbor. That these sunken war vessels can be raised is regarded now as most likely."

Le Yacht states that the Dutch navy budget for 1905 provides for the completion of the battleship Tromp, the four torpedo-boats G1 to G4, and a submarine boat; also for the laying down of a new battleship E, of 592.5 tons, at Amsterdam, and four torpedo-boats of the Ophir type.

THE NAVY

Secretary of the Navy—Paul Morton.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Charles H. Darling.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. Geo. F. Elliott.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, Commander-in-Chief; Rear Admiral Chas. D. Sigbee, Commander of Caribbean Squadron, Rear Admiral James H. Sands, Commander of Coast Squadron. *Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, Divisional Commander of Battleship Squadron. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city, unless otherwise noted.

Battleship Squadron.

KEARSARGE (flagship of Rear Admiral Barker), Capt. Raymond P. Rodgers. Sailed Jan. 10 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Culebra, V.I.
ALABAMA, Capt. William H. Reeder. Sailed Jan. 10 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Culebra, V.I.
ILLINOIS, Capt. John A. Rodgers. Sailed Jan. 10 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Culebra, V.I.
IOWA, Lieut. Comdr. William S. Benson. Sailed Jan. 10 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Culebra, V.I.
KENTUCKY, Capt. William J. Barnette. Sailed Jan. 10 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Culebra, V.I.
MAINE, Capt. Charles T. Hutchins. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Edward D. Taussig. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
MISSOURI, Capt. William S. Cowles. Sailed Jan. 10 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Culebra, V.I.
SCORPION (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Hilary P. Jones. *On temporary duty at Paris, France, with International Naval Court.

Cruiser Division.

Capt. Harrison G. O. Colby, Senior Officer.

Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
OLYMPIA, Capt. Harrison G. O. Colby. Sailed Jan. 12 from St. Kitts, W.I., for Culebra, V.I.
BROOKLYN, Capt. John M. Hawley. Sailed Jan. 10 from Santa Lucia, W.I., for Culebra, V.I.
CLEVELAND, Comdr. Wm. H. H. Southerland. Sailed Jan. 12 from St. Kitts, W.I., for Culebra, V.I.
DES MOINES, Comdr. Alex. McCrackin. Sailed Jan. 12 from St. Kitts, W.I., for Culebra, V.I.

Caribbean Squadron.

Rear Admiral C. D. Sigbee.

NEWARK (flagship of Rear Admiral Sigbee), Comdr. Clinton K. Curtis. Sailed Jan. 10 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Culebra, V.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.
BANCROFT, Lieut. Comdr. Abraham E. Culver. At the naval station, San Juan, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.
DIXIE, Comdr. Greenleaf A. Merriam. At Colon, R. of P. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
DETROIT, Comdr. Bernard O. Scott. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.
NEWPORT, Comdr. Albert Meritz. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
DENVER, Comdr. Joseph B. Murdock. Sailed Jan. 10 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Culebra, V.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.
TACOMA, Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. Sailed Jan. 10 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Culebra, V.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.
CASTINE, Comdr. Edward J. Dorn. Arrived Jan. 10 at the naval station, San Juan, P.R. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

Coast Squadron.

Rear Admiral James H. Sands.

TEXAS (flagship of Rear Admiral Sands), Capt. George A. Bicknell. Sailed Jan. 10 from Hampton Roads on a cruise.
ARKANSAS, Comdr. Rogers H. Galt. Arrived Jan. 12 at Indian Head, Md. Address there.
FLORIDA, Comdr. John C. Fremont. Sailed Jan. 10 from Hampton Roads, Va., on a cruise.
NEVADA, Comdr. Thomas B. Howard. Sailed Jan. 10 from Hampton Roads, Va., on a cruise.

Second Torpedo Flotilla.

Attached to Coast Squadron.

In active service under command of Lieut. Comdr. Marbury Johnston. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city, unless otherwise noted.
WHIPPLE (flagboat of Lieut. Comdr. Johnston), Lieut. Jehu V. Chase. Arrived Jan. 10 at Charleston, S.C.
HOPKINS, Lieut. Montgomery M. Taylor. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
HULL, Lieut. Frederick A. Traut. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
MACDONOUGH, Lieut. Roland I. Curtin. Arrived Jan. 10 at Charleston, S.C.
STEWART, Lieut. David F. Sellers. Arrived Jan. 10 at Charleston, S.C.
TRUXTON, Lieut. Walter S. Crosley. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

WORDEN, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. Arrived Jan. 10 at Charleston, S.C.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ABARENDA (collier), naval complement, Lieut. Comdr. Joseph H. Rohrbacher. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
CULGOA (supply vessel), naval complement, Lieut. Comdr. James H. Oliver. At the naval station, Culebra, V.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.
MARCELLUS (collier) merchant complement, F. N. Le Cain, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
STERLING (collier), merchant complement, George McDonald, master. Arrived Jan. 7 at Philadelphia. Send mail to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement, R. J. Easton, master. Sailed Jan. 6 from Lambert's Point, Va., for Culebra, V.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.
LEONIDAS (collier), merchant complement, E. D. P. Nickels, master. Arrived Jan. 11 at Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.
CAESAR (collier), naval complement, Lieut. Comdr. George H. Stafford. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

ATLANTIC TRAINING SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, commander-in-chief. MINNEAPOLIS (flagship of R. Adm. Bradford), Capt. Adolph Marx. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
COLUMBIA, Capt. James M. Miller. Arrived Jan. 5 at the naval station, New Orleans, La. Address there.
HARTFORD, Comdr. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
PRAIRIE, Capt. Albion V. Wadhams. At the naval station, Port Royal, S.C. Address there.
TOPEKA, Comdr. Frank A. Wilner. Arrived Jan. 12 at the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.
YANKEE, Comdr. George W. Mentz. Comdr. E. F. Qualtrough ordered to command. Arrived Jan. 12 at the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, Commander-in-Chief. Address of Squadron is in care of Postmaster, New York city unless otherwise noted.
CHICAGO (flagship of Rear Admiral Goodrich), Capt. Edwin K. Moore. Arrived Jan. 7 at Callao, Peru.
BENNINGTON, Comdr. Lucien Young. Arrived Jan. 7 at Callao, Peru.
BOSTON, Comdr. Kossuth Niles. At Panama, R. of P.
MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. Frank H. Holmes. Arrived Jan. 7 at Callao, Peru.
NERO (collier), I. F. Shirliff, master. Sailed Jan. 4 from Valparaiso, Chili, for Montevideo, Uruguay.
PERRY, Lieut. Frank H. Schofield. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
PAUL JONES, Lieut. Gregory C. Davidson. Arrived Jan. 11 at Anacortes, Wash. Send mail in care of postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
PETREL, Lieut. Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. At the naval station, Honolulu. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
WYOMING, Comdr. Vincendon L. Cottman. Comdr. John E. Roller ordered to command. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

UNITED STATES ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, Commander-in-Chief, Rear Admiral William M. Folger, commander of Cruiser Squadron, Rear Admiral Charles J. Train, commander of Philippine Squadron. Send mail for fleet in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

Battleship Squadron.

WISCONSIN (flagship of Rear Admiral Yates Stirling), Capt. Richardson Clover. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
OREGON, Capt. John P. Merrill. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
MONADNOCK, Comdr. Asher C. Baker. At Woosung, China.

Gunboat Division, Battleship Squadron.

CALLAO, Lieut. Douglas E. Dismukes. At Canton, China.
EL CANO, Lieut. Comdr. John Hood. Arrived Jan. 11 at Shikwan, China.
HELENA, Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Henry A. Wiley. At Shanghai, China.
WILMINGTON, Comdr. Carlos G. Calkins. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
Torpedo Flotilla Division of the Battleship Squadron.
BAINBRIDGE (flagboat of Lieut. G. W. Williams, commander of flotilla), Lieut. Walter R. Sexton. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
BARRY, Lieut. Noble E. Irwin. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
CHAUNCEY, Lieut. Earl P. Jessop. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
DALE, Lieut. Harry E. Yarnell. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
DECATUR, Lieut. Dudley W. Knox. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Cruiser Squadron.

Rear Admiral William M. Folger.

BALTIMORE (flagship of Rear Admiral Folger), Comdr. Nathan Sargent. Arrived Jan. 9 at Hong Kong, China.
CINCINNATI, Comdr. Hugo Osterhaus. Arrived Jan. 12 at Chemulpo, Korea.
RALEIGH, Comdr. William A. Marshall. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Philippine Squadron.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Train.
RAINBOW (flagship of Rear Admiral Train), Comdr. Hamilton Hutchins. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
PAMPANGA, Ensign Charles S. Kerrick. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
PARAGUA, Lieut. Kenneth M. Bennett. At naval station, Cavite, P.I.
MINDORO, Ensign John G. Church. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
QUIROS, Lieut. James E. Walker. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
PROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. Albert W. Grant. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

AJAX (collier), J. S. Hutchinson, master. Sailed Jan. 1 from the naval station, Cavite, for the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
ALEXANDER (collier), A. E. Gove, master. At the naval station, Guam, S.I.
BRUTUS (collier), E. W. Hendricks, master. Arrived Jan. 9 at Shanghai, China.
GENERAL ALAVA (despatch boat), A. M. Whitton, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
JUSTIN (collier), Samuel Hughes, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
NANSHAN (supply ship), W. D. Prideaux, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
POMPEY (collier), Thomas Adamson, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED, TUGS, ETC.
ACCOMAC (tug). At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
ACTIVE (tug). At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
ALEEN. Lent to New York Naval Militia. Address New York city.
ALICE (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

ALVARADO, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
APACHE (tug), navy yard, New York. Address there.
ARETHUSA (water boat), W. E. Secombe, master. Arrived Jan. 6 at the naval station, Culebra, V.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.
ATLANTA, Comdr. Edward F. Qualtrough. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. Will be placed in reserve.
BUFFALO, Capt. William H. Everett. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
CHATTANOOGA, Comdr. Alex. Sharp. Arrived Jan. 4 at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
CHICKASAW (tug). Navy yard New York. Address there.
CHOCTAW (tug). At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
COAL BARGE NO. 1. At Naval Station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Address there.
COLORADO, Capt. Duncan Kennedy. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there. Has been ordered in commission.
DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. John H. Gibbons. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
DOROTHEA. Lent to naval militia of Illinois. Address Chicago.
EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. In Penobscot Bay. Send mail to the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
EAGRE. Sailing training ship. Navy yard, Norfolk. Address there.
ELFRIDA. Lent to naval militia of Connecticut. Address New Haven.
FERN. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
FORTUNE. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.
GLOUCESTER, Lieut. Comdr. James H. Sears. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
GRANITE STATE. Lent to the New York Naval Militia. Address New York city.
HAWK. Lent to Ohio Naval Militia. Address Cleveland.
HERCULES (tug). At navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
HIST. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
HORNET (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
HUNTRESS. Lent to naval militia of New Jersey. Address Camden.
INCA. Lent to Massachusetts Naval Militia. Address Fall River.
IROQUOIS (tug), Lieut. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At the naval station, Honolulu, H.I. Address there.
IWANA (tug). At navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
KEYSTONE STATE. Lent to the Pennsylvania Naval Militia. Address Philadelphia.
MARIETTA, Comdr. Henry Morrell. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there. Has been ordered out of commission.
MARION. Lent to California Naval Militia. Address San Francisco, Cal.
MASSOIT (tug), Btsn. James Matthews. At naval station, Key West. Address there.
MICHIGAN, Comdr. Charles Laird. At Erie, Pa. Address there.
MOHAWK (tug). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
MODOC (tug). At navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
MONONGAHELA (storeship), Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At Guantanamo. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.
NARKEETA (tug). At navy yard, New York. Address there.
NEW ORLEANS, Comdr. Giles B. Harber. Sailed Jan. 2 from Guam for Midway. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Has been ordered out of commission at the navy yard, Mare Island.
NEW YORK, Capt. John J. Hunter. Sailed Jan. 4 from Valparaiso, Chili, for Montevideo, Uruguay. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city. Is on her way to the navy yard, Boston, to be placed out of commission. En route the vessel will stop at Montevideo, Bahia, Santa Lucia and Culebra.
NEZINSCOT (tug). At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H. Address there.
NINA (tug). At New York. Address there.
OHIO, Capt. Leavitt C. Logan. At San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
ONEIDA. Loaned to District of Columbia Naval Militia. Address Washington, D.C.
ORIOLE. Lent to the Maryland Naval Militia. Address Baltimore.
OSCEOLA (tug), Btsn. Edward J. Norcott. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
PAWNEE (tug) At New York. Address there.
PENACOOK (tug). At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
PENTUCKET (tug). At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
PEORIA, Btsn. Patrick Deery. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
PINTA. Lent to naval militia of California. Address there.
PISCATAQUA, Chief Btsn. Andrew Anderson. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
PONTIAC (tug). At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
PORTSMOUTH. Lent to New Jersey Naval Militia. Address Hoboken.
POWHATAN (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.
PAWUCKET (tug). Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.
POTOMAC, Lieut. Austin Kautz. At the naval station, San Juan, P.R. Address there.
PURITAN. Lent to the District of Columbia Naval Militia. Address Washington.
RAPIDO (tug). Naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address there.
RESTLESS (tender to Franklin), Btsn. John Winn. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
ROCKET (tug), Chief Btsn. Albert F. Benzon. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
SEBAGO (tug). At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York.
SATURN (collier), Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
STANDISH (tug). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
SAMOSET (tug). At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
SANDOVAL. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
SIOUX (tug). Navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
SIREN (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
SOLACE, Comdr. James H. Bull. Sailed Dec. 27 from Honolulu for Guam en route Cavite. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
SOTOYOMO (tug). At navy yard, Mare Island, Address there.
STRANGER. Lent to Naval Militia of Louisiana. Address there.
SYLPH, Lieut. Frank T. Evans. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
SYLVIA. Lent to naval militia of Maryland. Address Baltimore.
SANTEE, Comdr. George M. Stoney. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
SOUTHERY (prison ship), Lieut. Comdr. William Braunerreuther. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
TECUMSEH (tug), Btsn. Martin Fritman. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
TERROR. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

TRAFFIC (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.
 TRITON (tug). Btsn. Gustav Sabelstrom. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
 UNCAS (tug). Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
 UNADILLA (tug). Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
 VIGILANT (tug). Training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
 VIXEN (tender to Amphitrite). Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
 WABAN (tug). At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
 WAHNETA (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
 WASP. Ensign Rufus S. Manly. At Chiriqui Lagoon, Panama. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.
 WOMPATUCK. Btsn. Edmund Humphrey. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
 YANTIC. Lent to Michigan Naval Militia. Address Detroit.
 YANKTON. At the naval training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Edmund B. Underwood. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Comdr. Charles B. T. Moore ordered to command Jan. 15, 1905.
 ALLIANCE, Lieut. Comdr. Burns T. Walling. At the naval base, Culebra, V.I. Send mail to the naval station, San Juan, P.R.
 AMPHITRITE, Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. Naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care Postmaster, New York city.
 CONSTELLATION, Capt. Charles M. Thomas. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
 FRANKLIN, Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
 HANCOCK, Capt. William H. Emory. At navy yard, New York. Address there.
 INDEPENDENCE, Capt. William T. Burwell. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
 LANCASTER, Capt. Francis H. Delano. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
 MOHICAN, Capt. Seth M. Ackley. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Will be sent to the naval reservation, Subig Bay, for duty as station ship. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
 PANTHER, Capt. Francis H. Delano, auxiliary to the Lancaster. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa.
 PENSACOLA, Comdr. C. P. Perkins. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
 PHILADELPHIA, Comdr. R. M. Doyle. At navy yard, Puget Sound, Washington. Address there.
 RICHMOND (tender to Franklin), Lieut. Comdr. John G. Quinby. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
 SUPPLY, Comdr. George L. Dyer. At the naval station, Guam, L.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. The Supply is taking a short cruise and is now at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
 WABASH, Capt. Asa Walker. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
 Torpedo Vessels on Special Service in Commission
 ADDER. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
 BLAKELY. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
 DAVIS, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
 FARRAGUT, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
 FOX, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
 GRAMPUS, Ensign Stanley Woods. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
 HOLLAND (submarine), Gun. Emil Swanson. At naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
 LAWRENCE, Lieut. Andre M. Procter. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
 MANLY. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
 MCKEE. At Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
 NICHOLSON, Lieut. William S. Miller. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
 PIKE, Ensign Stanley Woods. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
 SHARK. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
 PORPOISE. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
 PREBLE, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
 TALBOT, Ensign Paul Foley. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
 Torpedo Flotilla in Commission in Reserve.
 Lieut. John P. Marshall, jr., in command.
 At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there. Torpedo boats
 ERICSSON, FOOTE, DELONG, MACKENZIE, BAGLEY, BARNEY, BIDDLE, STOCKTON, THORNTON, GWIN, RODGERS, WILKES, SOMERS, TINGEY, CUSHING, BAILEY, PORTER, SHUBRICK, and submarine MOCCASIN.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Lieut. Comdr. William F. Low, retired. At Boston, Mass. Send mail to the State House.
 ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. G. C. Hanus, retired. At New York city. At dock foot of East 24th street.
 SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), Comdr. George F. W. Holman. At Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail to 16 North Delaware avenue.
 FISH COMMISSION.
 ALBATROSS, Lieut. Comdr. LeR. M. Garrett. Address Station D, San Francisco. Sailed from San Francisco for a cruise on Oct. 6. Due at Acapulco, Mexico, Feb. 17-20, 1905; arrive San Francisco, March 1, 1905.
 FISH HAWK. Btsn. James A. Smith, retired. Address care U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Jan. 9, 1905.
 Appointment in the Navy.
 Judson L. Taylor, of Texas, to be an assistant surgeon from Dec. 17, 1904, to fill a vacancy.
 Promotions in the Marine Corps.
 Lieut. Col. Charles H. Lauchheimer, assistant and adjutant and inspector of the Marine Corps, to be adjutant and inspector of the Marine Corps, with the rank of colonel, from Dec. 15, 1904, vice Reid, retired.
 Capt. Albert S. McLemore, U.S.M.C., to be assistant adjutant and inspector in the Marine Corps, with the rank of major, from Dec. 15, 1904, to fill a vacancy.
 Promotions in the Navy.
 Lieut. (Junior Grade) David C. Hanrahan to be a lieutenant from July 1, 1904, vice Everhart, retired.
 Lieut. Comdr. Theodore F. Burgdorf to be a commander from Sept. 30, 1904, vice Mason, promoted.
 Rear Admiral George A. Converse, to be Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, with the rank of rear admiral, for a term of four years.
 Capt. Newton E. Mason, to be Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, with the rank of rear admiral, for a term of four years.
 Comdr. Samuel W. B. Diehl, to be Judge Advocate General of the Navy, with the rank of captain, for a term of four years.
 Lieut. George W. Kline, to be a lieutenant commander, from Sept. 13, 1904, vice Smith, promoted.

Lieut. Comdr. Templin M. Potts, to be commander, from Nov. 8, 1904, vice Bowman, promoted.
 Lieut. Charles M. McCormick, to be a lieutenant commander, from Dec. 18, 1904, vice Truxton, retired.
 Capt. Joseph E. Craig, to be a rear admiral, from Dec. 28, 1904, vice Terry, retired.
 Lieuts. William W. Gilmer, Robert E. Coontz, William H. G. Ballard, and Harold K. Hines, to be lieutenant commanders, from Jan. 1, 1905, to fill vacancies created in that grade by the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1903.
 Lieut. (Junior Grade) William S. Miller, to be a lieutenant, from Jan. 1, 1905, vice Gilmer, promoted.
 Lieut. (Junior Grade) Cyrus W. Cole, to be a lieutenant from Jan. 1, 1905, vice Coontz, promoted.
 Lieut. (Junior Grade) Lloyd S. Shapley, to be a lieutenant, from Jan. 1, 1905, vice Edgar, promoted.
 Lieut. (Junior Grade) William R. Sayles, jr., to be a lieutenant from Jan. 1, 1905, vice Andrews, promoted.
 Lieut. (Junior Grade) John W. Greenslade, to be a lieutenant from Jan. 1, 1905, vice Hines, promoted.
 Lieuts. (Junior Grade) Charles E. Courtney and James H. Tomb, to be lieutenants from Jan. 1, 1905, to fill vacancies created in that grade by the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1903.

Midshipmen to be Ensigns.

Henry G. S. Wallace, Horace S. Klyce, Frank W. Sterling, Emory S. Land, Franklin W. Osborn, jr., Gifford Darst, Roe R. Adams, Semmes Read, Edward G. Kinter, Harry A. Baldrige, William L. Pryor, James Reed, jr., George J. Meyers, James P. Murdock, Edward J. Marquart, Andrew A. Peterson, Leroy Brooks, jr., Donald C. Bingham, Robert Wallace, jr., Ralph M. Griswold, William W. Smith, Francis S. Whitten, Thomas L. Ozburn, Lewis B. Porterfield, Walter G. Diman, Frank C. Martin, Ralph P. Craft, Adolphus Staton, David A. Weaver, Neil E. Nichols, James A. Campbell, jr., Otto C. Dowling, Julius C. Townsend, Wilson Brown, jr., Robert Henderson, William T. Conn, jr., John H. Blackburn, Frank B. Freyer, Roscoe C. Davis, Earl P. Pinney, William D. Puleston, Charles S. Kerrick, George F. Brown, James O. Richardson, Harold D. Childs, Gilbert J. Rowcliff, James P. Lannon, Richard Wainwright, jr., Charles W. Early, Edward C. S. Parker, Joseph O. Fisher, Carlos Bean, Oscar F. Cooper, Kirby B. Crittenden, Merritt S. Corning, William J. Moses.

Professors of Mathematics in the Navy.

Lieut. Comdr. Harry McL. P. Huse, to be a professor of mathematics in the Navy, with the rank of commander, to rank next after Professor of Mathematics Aaron N. Skinner, and to be an extra number in the corps of professors of mathematics in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Congress approved April 27, 1904.

Nominations sent to the Senate Jan. 6, 1905.

Promotions in the Marine Corps.

First Lieut. William W. Low, to be a captain in the Marine Corps, from Dec. 1, 1904, vice 2d Lieut. John S. Bates, retired, after being due for promotion.
 First Lieut. Leof M. Harding, to be a captain in the Marine Corps, from Dec. 9, 1904, vice Capt. Wendell C. Neville, promoted.
 First Lieut. Harold C. Reisinger, to be a captain in the Marine Corps, from Dec. 15, 1904, vice Capt. Albert S. McLemore, appointed assistant adjutant and inspector.

Nominations sent to the Senate Jan. 9, 1905.

Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Edward C. Kalbfus, to be a lieutenant from Dec. 18, 1904, vice McCormick, promoted.
 Lieut. Philip Andrews, to be a lieutenant commander from Jan. 1, 1905, to fill a vacancy.
 Naval Constr. William J. Baxter, to be a naval constructor with the rank of captain, from May 21, 1904, vice Hanscom, retired.
 Naval Constr. Elliot Snow, to be a naval constructor with the rank of commander from May 21, 1904, vice Baxter, promoted.
 Asst. Paymr. William C. Flite, to be passed assistant paymaster from Aug. 16, 1904, vice Harris, promoted.
 Passed assistant paymasters to be passed assistant paymasters in the Navy with the rank of lieutenant from August 24, 1904.
 John F. Hatch, Frederick G. Pyne, Frederick B. Colby, Edward E. Goodhue, William R. Bowne, Rishworth Nicholson.
 Howard H. Alvire of Ohio, to be an assistant paymaster from Nov. 30, 1904, to fill a vacancy.
 John N. Jordan of Maine, to be an assistant paymaster from Jan. 6, 1905, to fill a vacancy.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JAN. 6.—Lieut. Comdr. A. Moritz, detached Alabama, and granted three months' sick leave.
 Lieut. R. S. Douglas, detached Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to Alabama, Jan. 8, 1905.
 Ensign H. T. Winston, detached Newport; to home, thirty days' leave.
 Paymr. D. V. Chadwick; to navy yard, League Island, Pa., Jan. 10, 1905.
 Chaplain E. W. Scott, detached Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to Hartford, Jan. 20, 1905.
 Chaplain E. J. Brennan, detached Hartford, Jan. 20, 1905; to home and wait orders.
 War. Mach. E. H. Campbell, detached Marblehead; to home and wait orders.
 Act. War. Mach. T. W. Smith, to New York.
 Act. War. Mach. G. W. Byrne, to Prairie.
 Act. War. Mach. J. Merget, to Columbia.
 Act. War. Mach. R. L. Drake, to Pensacola, naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.
 Act. War. Mach. A. H. Hawley, to Texas.
 Act. War. Mach. H. Lobitz, to New York.
 Act. War. Mach. B. Christensen, report to Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Asiatic Station, for duty.
 Act. War. Mach. A. P. McCarthy, to Alabama.
 Act. War. Mach. L. R. Ford, to Wyoming.
 Act. War. Mach. F. R. Filter, to Cleveland.
 JAN. 7.—Comdr. W. C. Cowles, detached duty as member Board of Inspection and Survey, Washington, D.C., etc.; to Asiatic Station, sailing from San Francisco, Cal., on or about Jan. 21, 1905.
 Lieut. F. H. Brumby, detached Brooklyn; to Minneapolis, for duty as flag lieutenant on staff of commander-in-chief, Atlantic Training Squadron.
 Midshipman C. Belknap, detached Hopkins; to Macdonough.
 Chief Carp. M. F. Roberts, retired, to navy yard, Boston, Mass., duty in pay office of that yard.
 War. Mach. J. J. Duffy, detached Alabama; to home and wait orders.
 War. Mach. E. J. Cuthrell, detached Amphitrite, etc.; to home and wait orders.
 War. Mach. A. A. Gathemann, detached Topeka; to home and wait orders.
 Act. War. Mach. A. H. Hawley, detached Texas; to Galveston.
 Act. War. Mach. F. R. Barker, appointed an acting warrant machinist in the Navy from Jan. 1, 1905. Detached Missouri; to Alabama.
 Act. War. Mach. A. P. McCarthy, detached Alabama; to Minneapolis.
 Act. War. Mach. G. W. Byrne, detached Prairie; to Topeka.
 Act. War. Mach. J. Merget, detached Columbia; to Amphitrite.
 JAN. 8.—SUNDAY.
 JAN. 9.—Capt. H. B. Mansfield, detached command Iowa, and granted three months' sick leave.
 Capt. W. H. Beeher, additional duty as inspector of equipment at the works of Wm. Cramp & Sons Ship and

Engine Building Company, also the Neafie & Levy Ship and Engine Building Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lieut. Comdr. W. A. Gill, detached inspection duty works Wm. Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company, Philadelphia, Pa., etc.; to Cleveland, as executive officer, sailing from New York, Jan. 14, 1905.

Lieut. D. M. Garrison, when discharged from treatment naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.; to home and granted two months' sick leave.

Chief Btsn. H. R. Brayton, detached naval station, San Juan, P.R., etc.; to home and wait orders.

Btsn. R. P. Teel, detached naval training station, Narragansett Bay, R.I., etc.; to Naval Station, San Juan, P.R., sailing from New York, N.Y., on or about Jan. 14, 1905.

Carp. W. F. Hamberger, to works of Moran Brothers Company, Seattle, Wash., Jan. 23, 1905, for duty in the office of the superintending constructor.

JAN. 10.—Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, detached Lighthouse Board, and duty with General Board, Washington, D.C.

Rear Admiral B. P. Lamberton, report honorable Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D.C., for duty as member of the Lighthouse Board.

Capt. R. W. Milligan, detached duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to home and granted three months' sick leave.

Asst. Surg. R. M. Young, resignation as assistant surgeon is accepted, to take effect Jan. 21, 1905.

War. Mach. A. Anschuetz, to Galveston.

War. Mach. G. W. Johnson, to West Virginia.

JAN. 11.—Comdr. A. B. Willits, additional duty as head of the department of steam engineering, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Passed Asst. Surg. J. S. Taylor, detached Relief; to Ohio.

JAN. 12.—Rear Admiral A. B. Speyers, placed on the retired list of the Navy from Jan. 1, 1905, in accordance with provisions of the Navy personnel act, detached duty navy yard, New York; to home.

Lieut. C. B. Price detached duty Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington; to the Colorado.

Lieut. O. D. Duncan, detached treatment naval hospital, Norfolk; to Washington Jan. 17 to examination for retirement; then home and await orders.

Paymr. H. P. Ash, detached Hartford, Jan. 16; to home and await orders.

Asst. Paymr. F. T. Watrous, detached navy yard, Norfolk; to Hartford, Jan. 16.

Chief Btsn. M. Wogan, detached navy yard, League Island; to Maryland.

Gun. J. Donald, detached command Adder; to the Maryland.

Chief Carp. J. Durks, detached Lancaster, navy yard, League Island; to navy yard, Boston, Department of Construction and Repair.

Act. War. Mach. F. R. Filter, detached Cleveland; to the Maryland.

Act. War. Mach. F. R. King, detached Wyoming; to Maryland.

Act. War. Mach. J. H. McDonough, detached Alliance; to the Maryland.

Act. War. Mach. R. L. Lake, detached Pensacola Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal., to the Maryland.

Paymr. Ck. J. L. Carter, appointment dated Oct. 6, 1903, duty on board the Hartford, revoked.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JAN. 5.—Capt. Laurence H. Moses, detached from Marine Barracks, League Island, Pa., and ordered to Marine Barracks, San Juan, P.R.

Major John A. Lejonne, having reported in person to the brigadier general, commandant, will proceed to his home and report his arrival and address.

Second Lieut. Walter N. Hill, proceed to New York for duty with marine guard, U.S.S. Massachusetts.

Capt. Thomas F. Lyons, detached from Marine Barracks, Pensacola, Fla., proceed to navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for duty with detachments for Guantanamo, Cuba.

First Lieut. Robert Y. Rhea, detached from Marine Barracks, New York, proceed to navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for duty with detachment for Guantanamo, Cuba.

Second Lieut. Robert B. Farquharson, detached from Marine Barracks, New York, report to commandant of that station for duty with detachment to be transferred to Marine Barracks, Norfolk, for subsequent service in the West Indies.

First Lieut. William W. Low, detached from U.S.R.S. Wabash, proceed to navy yard, Norfolk, for duty with detachment for service at Marine Barracks, San Juan, P.R.

Capt. George C. Thorpe, proceed to St. Paul, Minn., and Duluth, Minn., for purpose of opening recruiting offices in those cities. Having established recruiting offices in said cities return to St. Paul and take up headquarters there.

Lieut. Col. Charles H. Lauchheimer, granted one day's leave.

JAN. 6.—1st Lieut. John C. Beaumont, unexpired portion of leave revoked, proceed Portsmouth, N.H., to command marine guard, U.S.R.S. Southerly, vice 1st Lieut. Ellis B. Miller.

First Lieut. Ellis B. Miller, detached U.S.R.S. Southerly, proceed to Hampton Roads, Va., to command marine guard, U.S.S. Des Moines, vice 2d Lieut. Eugene P. Fortson.

Second Lieut. Eugene P. Fortson, detached from U.S. S. Des Moines, and proceed to Annapolis, Md., for instruction at the School of Application.

Capt. Henry C. Davis, detached from navy yard, Washington, D.C., and proceed to Marine Barracks, Pensacola, Fla., for duty, vice Capt. Thomas F. Lyons.

JAN. 7.—1st Lieut. Walter Z. Noa, unexpired portion of leave of absence revoked; proceed to Nashville, Tenn., and assume charge of recruiting office, vice 1st Lieut. Austin C. Rogers.

Capt. Arthur J. Matthews, unexpired portion of leave revoked; proceed to Marine Barracks, navy yard, Washington, D.C., for duty.

Capt. Wade L. Jolly, granted leave for two weeks from Jan. 23, 1905.

JAN. 9.—2d Lieut. Hugh M. Howard, having been retired from active service from Jan. 5, 1905, proceed home and report arrival and address.

Capt. Louis M. Gulick, having reported in person to the brigadier general, commandant, proceed home and report arrival and address. Granted three weeks' leave from Jan. 9.

First Lieut. Thomas H. Brown, detached from Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., proceed to Chicago, Ill., and assume charge of recruiting district, vice Capt. F. M. Eslick.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Confirmations.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Jan. 6, 1905.

Appointments in the Revenue Cutter Service.

Third Lieut. Charles F. Howell, to be a second lieutenant.

George E. Wilcox, of Pennsylvania, to be a third lieutenant.

Muller S. Hay, of Pennsylvania, to be a third lieutenant.

Thaddeus G. Crapster, of Pennsylvania, to be a third lieutenant.

The following Revenue Cutter Service orders have been issued:

JAN. 7.—2d Asst. Engr. R. M. Johnson is granted twenty-seven days' leave.

First Asst. Engr. B. A. Minor is granted twenty days' extension of leave.

JAN. 11.—3d Lieut. G. C. Alexander is granted thirty days' sick leave.

(Continued from Page 507).

This device is to be worn on the collar of the dress coat and on the sleeves of the full-dress coat and overcoat in lieu of corps or arm of service device.

Regimental staff officers.—Regimental adjutants, quartermasters, commissaries, adjutants or artillery districts, and squadron and battalion adjutants will wear in the lower angles of their insignia the devices (of gold or gilt metal) of the respective departments to which their duties correspond. The battalion adjutant and quartermaster of engineer battalions will wear the same devices above the center turret.

Chaplains.—The same as for regimental staff officers, except that the pendant design shall be a Latin cross of gold or gilt metal.

(c) Insignia of rank.

General and Lieutenant General.—Such as they may prescribe.

Major general.—Two silver stars.

Brigadier general.—One silver star.

Colonel.—One silver spread eagle.

Lieutenant colonel.—One silver leaf.

Major.—One gold leaf.

Captain.—Two silver bars.

First lieutenant.—One silver bar.

Sleeve insignia of rank.

General officers.—See paragraphs 17 and 21.

Colonel.—A single knot composed of five strands of gold-wire lace, not exceeding 1-8 inch in width. To be applied to the sleeve of the full-dress coat below the elbow, the base resting on the gold band of the sleeve.

Lieutenant colonel.—Four strands, single knot.

Major.—Three strands, single knot.

Captain.—Two strands, single knot.

First lieutenant.—One strand, single knot.

Second lieutenant.—Without gold lace.

Chaplains.—Without gold lace.

The outside dimensions of the gold-lace insignia will be the same for all officers, the diminution being made by omitting strands from the interior.

Sleeve insignia of rank for overcoats, made of flat black mohair soutache braid 1-8 inch in width, will follow the form of the gold-lace insignia for full-dress coats, but be applied with the base resting at the lower end of the sleeve, except as prescribed in paragraph 21 for officers of the General Staff Corps.

Uniform for Evening Wear.

57. The commanding officer will designate the uniform for evening wear on all occasions of a general or official character occurring within the limits of his command. For occasions of special formality, the uniform for evening functions shall be the prescribed full-dress dismounted uniform.

For other occasions of ceremony to which officers are invited in their official capacity, such as balls, official dinners, official receptions, etc., and formal mess dinners, the following special full-dress uniform is authorized, and officers are at liberty to wear it or the full-dress dismounted uniform.

An evening dress coat of dark-blue cloth cut on the lines of the civilian dress coat, with the regulation gilt buttons of same number and placed as on sealed pattern in Quartermaster General's Office; the sleeves of this coat to be ornamented for all officers in the same manner as the sleeves of their full-dress uniform coats.

A waistcoat of dark blue or white, cut low with full open bosom, three small gilt regulation buttons, should be worn with this coat; also full-dress trousers by all officers except those of engineers, cavalry, artillery, and infantry, who will wear dark-blue trousers without stripes; patent-leather shoes, and full-dress cap. Shoulder ornaments for general officers will be epaulettes or shoulder knots; for other officers, except chaplains, shoulder knots. On proper occasions, which are not official in character, officers are authorized to wear civilian evening dress.

Mess Jacket.

58. Officers of the staff corps and departments, the corps of artillery, and the regiments of cavalry and infantry are authorized to adopt a "mess jacket" distinctive of their corps, department, or regiment, which must conform in cut to the sealed pattern in the Quartermaster General's Office.

To be made of dark-blue cloth. Body of jacket to be cut like evening-dress coat, to descend to point of hips, slightly curved to a peak behind and in front; five buttonholes on lapels, three buttons of regulation coat size on each side, placed 1½ inches from bottom and spaced 2 to 3½ inches apart. Sleeves to be ornamented same as full-dress coat. Such further distinctive ornamentation of this jacket, as may be desired by the organization named, is authorized, but when once adopted the "mess jacket" for any particular organization shall not be changed without authority of the Secretary of War on the recommendation of a majority of the officers interested.

With this jacket will be worn the detachable shoulder knot provided for full-dress coat; also vests of the color of the coat or white.

Commanding officers may, in the tropics or in the warm season, authorize the white trousers to be worn with this jacket.

Black shoes will always be worn with this jacket.

59. Professors and associate professors of the United States Military Academy holding permanent appointments as such, will wear the full-dress and dress uniforms of officers of The Military Secretary's Department, omitting the aiguillettes, with insignia as prescribed in paragraph 56.

Uniforms of officers detailed for duty in staff departments, or on special duty with increased rank, and of acting judge advocates.

60. Officers detailed to fill vacancies in the General Staff Corps, The Military Secretary's Department, the Inspector General's Department, the Quartermaster's Department, the Subsistence Department, the Pay Department, the Ordnance Department, and the Signal Corps, and officers detailed as acting judge advocates will wear the uniform of the corps, department, or arm of service to which they permanently belong, omitting the insignia therefor on the sleeves of the full-dress coat and overcoat, the collar of the dress coat, service coat, and white coat, substituting the insignia of the corps or department in which they are serving. Officers detailed in the General Staff Corps, The Military Secretary's Department, and the Inspector General's Department will wear the aiguillettes; those detailed in the Signal Corps will wear the shoulder belt.

Corresponding insignia will also be substituted for the regimental number or other insignia on the saddlecloth.

Officers detailed on duty carrying increased rank will wear the uniform of their permanent corps, department, or arm of service, with proper insignia to indicate the increased rank and their particular duty, as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

Uniform of Contract Surgeons.

61. No full-dress uniform is authorized for contract surgeons; their dress, service, and white uniforms and overcoat will conform to those of medical officers, but without the shoulder straps or insignia of rank. The collar ornaments for their dress and white uniforms will be of silver instead of gold, and the letters "C.S." will replace the letters "U.S." The collar ornaments on their service uniform will be of dull-finish bronze metal, the letters "C.S." replacing the letters "U.S."

Uniform of Dental Surgeons.

62. No full-dress uniform is authorized for dental surgeons; their dress, service, and white uniforms, and overcoat will be the same as those prescribed for contract surgeons, using the letters "D.S." in place of the letters "C.S."

Uniforms of Veterinarians of Cavalry and Artillery Corps.

63. No full-dress uniform is authorized for veterinarians; their dress, service, and white uniforms and overcoat will conform to those of second lieutenants of cavalry or artillery, according to the arm of service, omitting the shoulder straps and the letters "U.S."; collar orna-

ments to consist of the device of arm of service with number of regiment or battalion in upper angle, of gold or gilt metal, and the foot of a horse, shod, with wings on sides, of white metal in lower angle, placed at a distance of 1 inch from each end of collar. For their service uniform, the collar ornaments will be of dull-finish bronze metal.

Miscellaneous.

64. With the full-dress and dress uniforms, and with the service uniform when worn in garrison, officers will wear a plain white standing collar and plain white cuffs; the collar to show not to exceed ½ inch above the collar of the coat.

65. Officers and enlisted men are permitted to wear water-proof caps or overcoats, as nearly as practicable the color of the service uniform, when on duty involving exposure to rainy or other inclement weather.

66. The badge of military mourning is a knot of black crape upon the saber hilt for a period not to exceed thirty days. (A.R. 435).

67. All officers pertaining to a garrison will, whenever within the limits of a post to which they belong, appear in some one of the prescribed uniforms. The wearing of civilian clothing will be restricted within the post to the necessary time required in entering and leaving the same, except as provided in paragraph 57.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES OF UNIFORM FOR OFFICERS, ENLISTED MEN, AND OTHERS, WITH REGULATIONS PERTAINING THERETO.

94. Dispatch case for staff officers.—Of pigskin, according to sealed pattern in the office of the Chief of Ordnance.

Saddle.

95. To be complete, including cinch, quarter straps, coat straps, hooded stirrups, etc. Saddle and cinch straps to be stuffed of stuffed russet leather.

Trimnings to be of dull-finish brass.

General officers, aides-de-camp, officers of the Staff Corps and departments, and field officers may use the regulation saddle or a flat type of saddle similar to the Whitman or English saddle, covered with russet leather, open stirrups of white metal or steel finish.

All other officers will use the regulation saddle as furnished by the Ordnance Department.

Saddlecloths for Officers.

96. For general officers.—Of dark-blue cloth, according to sealed pattern in the office of the Chief of Ordnance, to be worn over the saddle blanket or pad and under the saddle; trimmed with two bands of gold lace one inch wide and ½ inches apart, the outer band following the edge of the cloth; in each flank corner the coat of arms of the United States surmounted by stars indicating the rank of the general officer. General officers of the staff, except the General Staff Corps, will have the insignia of the corps or department instead of the coat of arms in the flank corners.

For officers permanently appointed in the Staff Corps and departments.—Of dark-blue cloth, according to sealed pattern in the office of the Chief of Ordnance, worn over the saddle blanket or pad and under the saddle, with an edging of gold lace one inch wide; in each flank corner the insignia of the Staff Corps or department, 2¼ inches high.

Aides-de-camp.—Same as other officers of his arm of service, except that the device shall be of the same design as the collar device prescribed herein. Dimensions same as for other officers.

For all other officers, except chaplains.—Of dark-blue cloth, lined with canvas, according to sealed pattern in the office of the Chief of Ordnance; worn under the saddle, number of regiment (except that for officers of engineers and artillery the metal insignia will be that prescribed for dress coats, two inches high) in enamel-leather figures, two inches in length on each flank corner; edges trimmed with enamel leather one inch wide; edges and figures of the same color as the facings of their respective arms.

For field officers of artillery.—The metal insignia will be that of the Coast or the Field Artillery, according to the branch to which assigned for duty.

For chaplains.—Same as for line officers, with edging conforming to color of arm of service with which they are serving. A cross, two inches high, of white metal, placed diagonally in each flank corner.

Service saddlecloth for all officers.—A saddlecloth of the color of the service uniform, bound with russet leather, according to pattern in the office of the Chief of Ordnance.

For general officers the rank will be indicated by stars of dull-finish bronze metal.

For staff officers, artillery officers, engineer officers, and aides-de-camp the device will be of dull-finish bronze metal.

For regimental officers the number and for chaplains the cross will be as for the blue saddlecloth.

On mounted duty the dark-blue saddlecloth will be used with the full-dress or dress uniform, and the service saddlecloth with the service uniform.

97. All officers will provide themselves with arms and the articles of personal equipment or of horse equipments pertaining to their rank and duty, and maintain them in efficient order and condition.

Commanding officers will inspect and verify the arms and equipments of officers and enlisted men as often as they may deem necessary to assure themselves that all members of their commands are able to take the field fully equipped upon short notice.

List of Arms and Equipments to be in Possession of Officers.

General and Lieutenant General.

Such as they may prescribe.

All other mounted officers.

Horse equipments.—Saddle, complete; saddle blanket, blue saddlecloth, service saddlecloth, bridle, halter, watering bridle, nosebag, saddlebags, lariat, picket pin, curry-comb horse brush and surcingle.

Personal equipments.—Blanket, canteen, meat can, knife, fork, spoon, tin cup, saber belt, spurs, field glass, watch, compass, notebook and pencils.

Arms.—Saber, revolver and ammunition.

Staff officers and those acting as such will carry a dispatch case. Medical officers will carry a surgical case.

Mounted chaplains will be equipped as staff officers, but without arms.

Dismounted officers.

Personal equipment.—Blanket, canteen, tin cup, meat can, knife, fork, spoon, haversack, saber belt, field glass, watch, and compass.

Arms.—Saber, revolver, and ammunition.

The nature of the occasion will indicate the proper equipment of officers, which will conform to that of the men as prescribed by the commanding officer. For purposes of inspection the whole equipment may be required.

Saddlecloths for enlisted men.

98. Saddlecloths of canvas similar in design to the officer's saddlecloth, color of the service uniform, with letter of troop and number of regiment in the flank corners, to be issued at such posts as may be designated.

Brassards.

99. In time of war with a signatory of the Geneva Convention, by all persons in the military service neutralized by the terms of said convention, such as surgeons, members of the Hospital Corps, nurses, and chaplains, a brassard of white cloth 16 inches long and 3 inches wide, with a Geneva cross of red cloth 2 inches high and 2 inches wide in the center, will be worn on the left arm above the elbow while on duty in the field of operations.

Shirts, underclothing, and stockings.

100. Olive-drab flannel shirts of light or heavy material,

white muslin or other shirts of light texture, wool knit undershirts of light or heavy quality, cotton knit undershirts and drawers, cotton flannel or jean drawers, woolen and cotton stockings, light or heavy weight, will be provided for enlisted men in conformity with the necessities of the service.

Whenever the coat is not worn no overshirts except the olive-drab flannel or chambray shirts furnished by the Quartermaster's Department will be worn with the service uniform.

White-duck clothing.

101. This clothing will be provided for all members of the Hospital Corps and is to be worn by them on ward duty when prescribed.

Suspenders and waist belts.

102. There will be issued to each enlisted man of the Army, annually, one pair of suspenders or one waist belt of russet leather, according to sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General. Suspenders, when worn, must not be visible.

Arctic overshoes, etc.

103. When the necessity for the issue is certified by the post commander, arctic overshoes, fur gauntlets, fur or blanket-lined canvas caps, and canvas or woolen mittens may be issued to enlisted men at cost price. These articles will conform to patterns in the office of the Quartermaster General and do not form part of the annual money allowance for clothing.

Fur or blanket-lined canvas overcoats.

104. There will also be issued to troops stationed in extremely cold regions, when the necessity for such issue is certified by the post commander, fur or blanket-lined canvas overcoats, but only to men performing guard duty or field service, when exposure to weather would jeopardize life or limbs by freezing.

Band Uniforms.

105. Bands will wear the general uniform of their regiments or corps. Commanding officers may, from the regimental or band funds, add such ornaments to the full-dress and dress uniform as they may deem proper and are not herein prohibited. Such ornaments will not include shoulder knots, shoulder straps, officer's trousers stripes, or any insignia of rank. Upon application to the Quartermaster's Department they will be supplied with music pouches.

Black lynx-skin shakos with plume and tassel of color of the corps or arm of service, and leather chin straps with brass scales and side buttons, will be issued for use on full-dress occasions by drum majors; to be made according to sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General.

The shakos for drum majors of cavalry to be of smaller dimensions than those for the other arms.

Saber belts of enamel leather of color of corps or arm of service, and of regulation width.

Chevrons of cloth, according to rank, of the prescribed pattern.

Trousers of regulation patterns with stripes prescribed for musicians of their respective corps or arm of service.

Batons as per pattern, with silken cords and tassels of the color of the corps or arm of service. Only dismounted drum majors will carry batons; drum majors of all mounted bands will carry sabers.

Articles of band uniforms, including shakos and saber belts, that do not form a part of the annual clothing allowance, may be issued, but will not be charged except in cases of loss or damage. The articles thus issued without charge remain the property of the United States.

Khaki helmet.

106. The khaki helmet of the pattern now on hand in the Quartermaster's Department is prescribed as uniform for officers and enlisted men until the supply is exhausted, when its use will be discontinued. It will be worn in lieu of the service cap with the service uniform on occasions (a) and (b) (see Table of Occasions), from May 1 to September 30 at all posts in the departments of the Gulf and Texas, and from June 1 to September 30 at all other posts in the United States. At posts in the tropics it will be worn on occasions (a) and (b) throughout the year, except during the rainy season.

The price of this helmet is fixed at 40 cents.

White helmet.

107. The white helmet of the pattern now on hand in the Quartermaster's Department is prescribed in lieu of the white cap with the white uniform, for officers and enlisted men, until the supply is exhausted. Commanding officers are directed to permit it to be worn off duty in garrison with the service uniform, and to prescribe its use during the warm season with the full-dress and dress uniforms in lieu of the full-dress or dress cap. When the supply now on hand in the Quartermaster's Department is exhausted, the use of the white helmet as an article of uniform will be discontinued. Its price is fixed at 25 cents.

Uniforms for officers and enlisted men on duty at emplacements.

108. Officers when on duty at emplacements may wear a uniform of khaki-colored cotton or brown canvas, to be worn alone or over the cloth uniform, according to the weather. This uniform will conform to the present regulations prescribing the cut, insignia, etc., for service uniforms.

The saber belt will be worn outside the coat and officers may lay aside the saber after arriving at the guns, if necessary for the work in hand. Leggings may be worn on this duty.

Enlisted men, when at work or drill at the emplacements, may wear the brown fatigue uniform or the cotton service uniform, as the commanding officer may direct; rank to be shown by the usual chevrons.

Suitable leather gloves will be issued by the Quartermaster's Department to the enlisted men of the Coast Artillery and Ordnance to protect their hands while handling guns, machinery, and other appliances. These gloves will be charged to the men at cost or invoice price, but the value of the same will not form a part of the annual clothing money allowance.

Enlisted Scouts.

109. The uniform for enlisted scouts will, in general, be the same as the service uniform prescribed for enlisted men of the corresponding arm of service, the letters "U.S.S." in dull-finish bronze replacing collar ornaments and hat devices.

110. Uniform for officers and enlisted men of the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry.—Same as prescribed for infantry, excepting that the letters "P.R." of gothic design will replace the number of the regiment wherever it occurs.

111. The uniform of native troops in the Philippines shall be the cotton service uniform of the infantry or cavalry, according to their organization, the letter "P." taking the place of the number of the regiment wherever it occurs.

Alterations, measurements, etc.

112. No alteration will be made in any article of the uniform that will result in a change from the cut prescribed for it in these regulations. Company commanders will exercise personal supervision over the fitting of the uniforms of the men of their companies, in order to insure the selection of the proper garments from the stock sizes, which will preclude the necessity for alterations in any but rare cases. The new-pattern uniforms are made in sizes corresponding to the measurements given in the following tables, the measurements being taken in the manner customary among tailors:

[We reserve for publication another week the following: "Description of garments and other articles of uniform for enlisted men of the Army"; tables of measurements for the new pattern uniform; also "Table of Occasions—Composition of the uniforms of officers of the Army and occasions on which they are to be worn."]

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Jan. 9, 1905.

Last Friday evening after the hop the 6th Infantry "Goats" entertained about forty guests with a delightful hop supper at their rooms in Otis hall. The most noticeable object amongst the decorations was a miniature goat which stood on a table in the center of the room, with regulation blue saddle blanket and collar bearing the 6th Infantry cross rifles. The goat bleated his welcome to each person who entered. Lieutenant Elliott presented the guests to the chaperons, Mrs. Erwin and Mrs. Burbank, and to their hosts, Lieutenants Plummer, Bagby, Blackford, Simpson, Palmer, Davis, Young, Manborgne, Hawley and Elliott. An orchestra rendered music while the guests enjoyed the elaborate supper.

When the party adjourned they gave three cheers for the "best goats in the Army," and singing to the tune of "Army Blue,"

The Army's ranks are full of Goats,
Of high and low degree,
But you will find the best of Goats
In the old 6th Infantry.

Chorus—
Sixth Foot Goats, sixth Foot Goats,
We are the sixth Foot Goats;
We are the best—the very best
Of which the Army boasts.

Among the guests present were: Lieut. and Mrs. Pitts, Lieut. and Mrs. Stahl, Lieut. and Mrs. Gregory, Lieut. and Mrs. McGuinness, the Misses Erwin, Edith Burbank, Mason, Duncan, Pettit, Sheldon, Elise Burbank, Burns, Edwards, Partello, Brewster, Thomas; Lieutenants Black, Earle, Williams, Davis, and last but by no means least, "the Goats."

Miss Partello, daughter of Major Partello, 25th Inf., who is visiting in Kansas City, attended the hop Friday evening.

Capt. and Mrs. William K. Naylor have returned from their wedding trip and have taken quarters in Schofield hall.

Capt. and Mrs. Ryan entertained with an elaborate hop supper after the hop Friday evening.

Mrs. J. Franklin Bell has gone East to spend a few weeks with her parents, Gen. and Mrs. Buford.

Miss Virginia Atkinson has returned to school in Chicago.

Misses Winifred and Henrietta Erwin have returned to school in St. Louis.

Miss Katharine Poore has returned to St. Louis where she is attending school after spending the holidays with her parents, Capt. and Mrs. B. A. Poore.

The consecration of Bishop Lillis took place in the Cathedral in Leavenworth on Tuesday, Jan. 3, at 10 o'clock a.m. In the afternoon at 2:30 a reception was tendered the bishop in the Planter's hotel. Among those from the post attending the ceremony and the reception were Gen. and Mrs. Bell, Col. and Mrs. Duncan, Major and Mrs. Erwin, Capt. and Mrs. Ryan, Capt. and Mrs. Simpson, Capt. and Mrs. Atkinson, Lieut. and Mrs. McGuinness, Lieut. and Mrs. England, Miss Erwin and Miss Torney.

Lieut. and Mrs. Sterrett returned Saturday after spending the holidays with relatives in the East.

Ca. T. W. K. Jones has gone to Dubuque, Iowa, to spend a few weeks with relatives.

"Our Regiment," which was presented by officers and ladies of the post on Saturday evening, Jan. 7, for the benefit of the Army Relief Fund, was thoroughly enjoyed by an audience which filled Pope hall to its utmost capacity. The play was a delightful English comedy of military life in three acts, beautifully staged and costumed. The characters were sustained by the following: Captain Stuart, Lieutenant McGuinness, Captain Mitchell, Lieutenant Sherrill, Lieutenant Plummer, Lieutenant Simpson, Mrs. Willing, Mrs. Haight, Mrs. Craig, Mrs. Mitchell. Mrs. Willing, who is always good, sustained the character of Mrs. Dobbins, the domineering wife, in a most natural manner. Mrs. Haight made a charming young girl. Mrs. Craig, the heroine, and heiress from Jamaica, was vivacious and graceful. Mrs. Mitchell, as Maude Elvay, an enthusiastic young girl in love with the curate, showed unusual talent, her easy manner and winning ways captivating her entire audience. Much credit is due Captain Atkinson for the beautiful staging of the play, and to Mrs. Atkinson for managing the entire affair.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 13, 1905.

The constitution committee of the Navy Athletic Association, to which was committed the power to elect the officers of the association and to name the committees to have charge of the various branches of sports, has finished its work. Comdr. William F. Halsey has been re-elected vice-president and secretary, and Prof. Nathaniel H. Terry retained in the office of treasurer. Comdr. Charles J. Badger, commandant of midshipmen, is president ex-officio.

The committee to take charge of football is composed of Prof. Paul Dashiels and Lieuts. Arthur G. Kavanaugh and C. S. Bookwalter. Lieut. J. R. P. Pringle was selected to look after baseball and Civil Engr. A. C. Cunningham to direct the fencing. Comdr. C. J. Badger was appointed to control the boating interests and Sur. E. S. Bogert and Lieut. Arthur G. Kavanaugh to manage field and track athletics.

The commandant of midshipmen has granted to the first class of midshipmen permission to revive the ancient ceremony of the burial of "math" and "skinky," which in years gone by had marked the completion of the studies of mathematics and physics. It will take place some night late in the present month.

The fencing course at the Academy, as well as other branches of physical culture, have felt the influence of an athletic president and it is to him the credit belongs of introducing the old English sports of quarter staff and single stick. The midshipmen, however, use protecting masks and count touches as in any other contest. Japanese fencing is also now a part of the course.

The other method of exercise brought to the Academy through the suggestion of President Roosevelt is "Judo," a more advanced system of the well-known "Jiu Jitsu," which goes further than the latter in that it undertakes to teach restoration of the injuries inflicted. Through the influence of the President, Mr. Yamashita has signed a contract to act as instructor in this branch for one year. He was formerly the President's instructor and is a seventh degree adept in his art, which is its highest point.

Mr. Richard Glendon of Boston has been engaged to continue his work with the oarsmen. The season on the water is to be most interesting and four universities will send crews to the Severn. Three of these will be double-headers, 'varsity and freshmen crews meeting the Annapolis first and second eights. The races will be on the Saturdays of May, but it has not been positively settled which crews will row on certain Saturdays. The schedule will probably be: May 6, University of Pennsylvania (two races); May 13, Yale (college crew); May 20, Georgetown (two races); May 27, Columbia (two races). The crew which Yale will send to Annapolis is called the College crew. It is as good a crew as can be turned out at that date without injuring the development of the 'Varsity crew, but is not considered a representative one. Columbia is a new competitor of the Navy on the water, but the others are old foes. Mr. Glendon will arrive in Annapolis about Feb. 1, and indoor work will be-

gin. Midshipman S. A. Taffinder, of California, is captain of the crew.

At a meeting of the Navy Athletic Association held this week Prof. Paul Dashiels was unanimously requested to retain entire control of football coaching next year at the Academy and has consented.

The recently inaugurated series of fencing contests was continued at the Naval Academy Wednesday, there being an increased crowd present to witness the various bouts. Interest in this distinctly military sport is being greatly increased by these weekly meetings and efforts will shortly be made to obtain a team meeting between the midshipmen and the Army cadets, to take place either here or at West Point. In the open foil contest this afternoon Midshipman Sharp won over twelve competitors, while the bout between the same contestants was captured by Dichman. Midshipman Utley was defeated in a dual saber bout by Midshipman Iseman, but a single stick contest between these two was declared a draw.

The feature of the meeting, however, was an exhibition foil bout between Midshipmen Sharp and Dichman, there being a full ten minutes of exceptionally fast fencing before a single "touch" was made.

NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 12, 1905.

A capable young officer goes out of the Service of the M.V.M. in Col. Charles K. Darling of the 6th Infantry, the successor of Gen. Edmund C. Rice, U.S.A., retired. Colonel Darling's many duties as U.S. Marshal, and as attorney, are the cause of his decision. He will undoubtedly be succeeded by Lieut. Colonel Priest of Fitchburg.

It is rumored that Col. James A. Frye, commanding the 1st Heavy Artillery regiment, is likely to retire, but no good reason is so far given.

As usual a delegation of the A. and H. Artillery company will go over to New York for the ball of the Old Guard on Jan. 26. Among recent callers at the armory was Sergeant Budworth of the Honorable Artillery Company of London, who has made a protracted stay in this country.

Rear Admiral N. M. Dyer, U.S.N., retired, has cause to feel gratified over the outlook regarding the Massachusetts Nautical Training School of which he is the head. A recent report of the commission shows the demand for graduates in the merchant marine, 310 out of 372, having become masters, first, second and third officers, engineers, etc. Four have become commissioned officers in the U.S.R.C. service, and many are employed on U.S. coast survey steamers, naval colliers and in the Army transport service.

Lieut. General Miles has had his first "heart to heart" talk with militiamen here. He was a guest of the non-commissioned officers of the 1st Regiment, M.V.M., at the Copley Square hotel Monday and talked on the "Duties of Citizen Soldiers."

To-day the military plays quite a part at the reception tendered Lieutenant Governor Curtis Guild and Mrs. Guild at the Brunswick. The guest of honor has seen military service and served in '98 on the staff of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee in Cuba. The guard of honor will consist of Capt. Walter E. Lombard, Lieut. Marshall Underwood, Lieut. Benjamin B. Shedd, Sergeants Woodside and Lombard and Bugler Lombard, all of the "crack" 1st Heavies.

Ex-Adjutant Gen. Samuel Dalton, so many years a staff officer, has stepped quietly into business harness with Col. Sidney M. Hedges, past commander of the A. and H. Artillery company.

Brig. Gen. Edmund Rice, U.S.A., retired, presided the other night at the meeting of the Massachusetts Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion. This was the first time he has wielded the gavel since his election as commander. A valuable paper was read by William H. Reed on the "U.S. Sanitary Commission." Three deaths were reported.

Chaplain David H. Tribou, U.S.N., gave an interesting talk on the Massachusetts nautical training ship Enterprise the other evening, which greatly pleased the lads. His subject was "The Old Navy and the New," and a number of stories amusing and otherwise lent piquancy to the address.

FORT BARRANCAS.

Fort Barrancas, Fla., Jan. 9, 1905.

Dr. Greenwell, contract surgeon, and Mrs. Greenwell, have just arrived at the post from Texas and have moved into the quarters lately occupied by Lieutenant Collins.

A large number of the officers and ladies of the post went to Pensacola for the Osceola Club dance on Wednesday evening. Mrs. Ford, mother of Dr. Ford, arrived at the post on Saturday evening.

Capt. Clyde S. Ford, asst. surg., U.S.A., entertained the officers and ladies of the Post on the afternoon of New Year's day. On New Year's eve the ladies gave a leap year hop which proved to be a great success. Everyone entered into the spirit of the evening, some of the men appearing with large bouquets of artificial flowers tied with long ribbons, and acting the part of the debutante admirably well. Just as the old year was closing all joined hands and sang "Auld Lang Syne."

Lieut. Joseph S. Hardin, Art. Corps, has reported for duty with the 9th Co., C.A.

FORT OGLETHORPE.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Jan. 8, 1905.

Major and Mrs. H. C. Fisher, Medical Corps, early this week gave a very delightful little card party. Bridge was played as the amusement of the evening and thoroughly enjoyed by all. The guests were: Capt. and Mrs. R. B. Powers, Miss Frayser, Dr. and Mrs. William L. Little and Mr. Ryall, Mrs. Little's father.

Mrs. Lora French Jenks, sister of the late Capt. Howard W. French, has left the post where she kept house for her brother and is now living with her parents, Dr. and Mrs. French, on Missionary Ridge, near Chattanooga, Tenn.

Mrs. Little, wife of Dr. Little, is away for a few days visiting friends. Mrs. Miller of Havana, Cuba, is visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. S. R. H. Tompkins, 7th Cav., to attend the wedding of another daughter, Miss Maria Miller, who is to marry Lieut. A. F. McLean, 7th Cav., in a few days.

Capt. M. C. Butler, 7th Cav., goes on a short leave in a few days to New York to attend his father's wedding. Lieut. William S. Wells, 7th Cav., and Mrs. Wells, expect the Misses Richardson, Mrs. Wells's sisters, to visit them in a few days.

On account of a dearth of available married officers' quarters the perplexities of the servant problem and other causes, there are at present sixteen people taking their meals at the bachelor officers' mess, making quite a gay crowd.

The Officers' Club will give the regular bi-monthly hop at the administration building next Friday evening. As the 7th Cavalry band is now at Fort Myer, an orchestra has to be procured from Chattanooga.

Services were held in the administration building on Sunday, Jan. 8, by Chaplain Moose. A great many of the enlisted men always attend these services and seem to thoroughly enjoy the singing.

Having such a fine guardhouse at this post is not as pleasant as might be, for a great many deserters are sent here for trial and those junior officers who are not on the general court receive lots of chance to exercise their legal talents.

As recruits will begin to come in soon, there will be a large amount of work for all officers in drilling them into shape.

Capt. Courtland Nixon, Q.M., detailed from the 2d

Infantry, has arrived here to take up the work of constructing quartermaster on the new post, vacated by the lamentable death of Captain French. Lieut. George E. Lovell, 7th Cav., assumed charge of the office of the constructing quartermaster, by order, on the death of Captain French, until the arrival of his successor, and an examination of all the accounts showed everything in perfect order.

Lieut. Ralph W. Kingman, 16th Inf., paid a flying visit to Fort Oglethorpe a few days ago while on leave.

The new gymnasium is about completed, almost all of the apparatus having been installed and the two bowling alleys ready for use. The building has a very complete equipment in every respect, even fencing outfits being plentifully provided.

Spanish school has been resumed since the holidays.

NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

National Guard organizations which desire to participate in the inaugural parade in Washington, D.C., on March 4, find it almost impossible to secure quarters, in fact many organizations cannot attend because they can get no place to sleep at any price. The rents of the few lofts and other buildings available have been raised to the most extravagant prices. If quarters could be had at fair rental there would be a much larger representation of the New York National Guard than there will be.

An innovation has been decided upon in the 7th N.Y. of securing the services of a professional revolver and rifle shot as armorer, who shall also assist in the instruction of small arms practice. This plan has been followed by some other regiments for some years past with great success, and the 7th will also undoubtedly find it to advantage. The new armorer is Mr. Thomas Anderton, formerly of the Massachusetts Militia, and a champion revolver shot.

The first battalion drill in the 22d N.Y. for this season was held in its armory on the evening of Jan. 8. Major W. B. Hotchkiss was in command, and the drill was a highly creditable one. The officers and men of the regiment who served in the war with Spain have organized a new camp of Spanish-American War Veterans, to be known as "Defendarm Camp." The following officers have been elected: Commander, Major W. B. Hotchkiss; senior vice-commander, Capt. W. F. Barber; junior vice-commander, Capt. Robert J. Daly; officer of the day, Capt. A. H. Dyett; officer of the guard, Lieut. E. J. Parks; quartermaster, Sergt. L. L. Grief; adjutant, Sergt. Major A. F. Martin. A battalion of the regiment is to participate in the inaugural parade in Washington. It will be in command of Lieut. Col. H. H. Treadwell, who can be depended upon to parade with a fine body of men. The lieutenant colonel is a personal friend of President Roosevelt's.

Squadron A, of New York, Major O. B. Bridgman, has had the honor of being chosen as the personal escort to President Roosevelt during his inauguration in Washington March 4 next. The review of the squadron in its armory on Tuesday evening, Jan. 12, by Mayor McClellan will be a very interesting event.

The Old Guard of New York will give a vaudeville entertainment at its armory, Forty-ninth street and Broadway, Jan. 14, and an exceptionally fine program has been arranged.

The members of the 1st Company, Signal Corps, N.G. N.Y., Captain Erlandsen, will take part in the tournament of the Military Athletic League. The company have also decided to take part in the inaugural parade in Washington next March.

Colonel Duffy, of the 69th N.Y., hopes that every member of the command will be present at the inspection of the regiment on Jan. 17, by Army and State officers. It will be the last time the regiment will be inspected in its old armory and the colonel desires that the event be made a memorable one, and that it may go down as a bright page in the history of the regiment.

"One of the most interesting presentations of the season," says the Brooklyn (N.Y.) Eagle, "was the surprise which the adjutants of the regiment arranged on Lieut. James Fenimore Cooper, battalion adjutant. Battalion Adjutants Finke, Van Nest and Regimental Adjutant Fleming called on Lieutenant Cooper at his home at Seventy-fifth street and Amsterdam avenue, Manhattan, Monday night, Jan. 2, when a reception in honor of Mrs. Cooper was being held. Suddenly from the throng of guests stepped Lieutenant Van Nest, who in a happy speech presented to Lieutenant Cooper a scarfpin made of an oriental pearl with a pigeon blood ruby as a setting, as the gift of the adjutants. Captain Fleming followed with a speech, closing with a song entitled, 'A Wee Drop o' T.' a Scotch ballad. The recipient has been in the regiment twenty-one years and had been battalion adjutant since 1899."

For the encouragement of rifle practice among the recruits of the 9th, 12th and 22d Regiments, N.G.N.Y., General McCoskey Butt, who formerly commanded the 1st brigade, has offered six prizes in cash to each organization to be competed for in the armory rifle ranges in April or May next. The match in each regiment will be ten shots off shoulder and ten shots prone. The man making the highest score will receive \$8; the next two scores \$6 each; the next three scores \$5 each. Five men from each company must compete. The match is for the encouragement of new men unskilled in rifle shooting, and no man who's enlistment antedates April 1, 1903, or who has been a member of any organization prior to that date, will be allowed to compete. Any man who has qualified at Creedmoor in a higher grade than marksman is also barred from competition. General Butt has always taken the greatest interest in rifle practice, and holds that skill with the rifle is the most necessary and useful of soldierly qualifications.

There will be no joint review between the 12th and the 22d N.Y. regiments as contemplated, as the officers of the latter command do not deem it advisable. This decision has occasioned great surprise, as Colonel Stokes, it is said, had practically agreed to participate. Unexpected opposition, however, developed, and the colonel deemed it wise to defer to the opinion of the majority.

The several organizations of the National Guard and Naval Force of Pennsylvania will be inspected in their respective armories, beginning Feb. 1, 1905.

Another deserving officer of the New York National Guard who has been honored with the brevet commission of major general and a gold service decoration for over twenty-five years' faithful service is Col. Frederick Phisterer, senior A.A.G. on the staff of Major General Roe, who personally presented the commission and decoration to General Phisterer at Albany on Jan. 2. He has spent a life time in the military service between the Army and the National Guard. He joined the Army as a private of the 3d U.S. Art., Dec. 6, 1865, and served through the War of the Rebellion as corporal, sergeant, sergeant major, 18th U.S. Inf., second lieutenant, first lieutenant and captain. He was transferred to the 35th Infantry in 1868, and to the 7th Infantry in 1869, and was honorably discharged Aug. 4, 1870. He was appointed A.A.G. in the National Guard of New York Jan. 1, 1889, and A.A.G. Nov. 22, 1892. General Phisterer has proved an exceptionally capable and energetic officer, and is the author of a number of valuable military works. Capt. Fred W. Phisterer, Coast Art., U.S.A., is a son of the general.

Gen. John M. Wilson, U.S.A., chairman of the Inaugural Committee, has received a request from Lieut. C. B. Ballard, in command of Co. K, Birmingham (Ala.) Rifles, for a place in the inaugural parade. His company desires to attend the ceremonies as the representative of the 3d Regiment, Alabama National Guard.

Colonel Kline of the 14th N.Y., announces a review by Adjutant General Henry for Friday evening, Jan. 27. The regiment will hold games at its armory Jan. 28.

DEBATE ON ARMY BILL.

In the course of the House debate on the Army Appropriation Bill, H.R. 17473, on January 11, Representative Hull remarked that the measure was the first of its kind reported in years in which all the items were unanimously approved by the House Committee on Military Affairs. The total amount carried by the bill is \$69,461,334.89, or about \$5,000,000 less than the last appropriation. Mr. Slayden opposed the bill as extravagant, saying in part: "At the proper time, while this bill is under consideration, I shall offer an amendment which will reduce the size of the Army by 520 enlisted men and sixteen officers, and save to the taxpayers of the country a large sum of money each year, and returns to their regiments five officers of the Regular Army, who are needed in their own proper places. It is not an unreasonable reduction. It will not cripple the Administration in any way. It will not even impair in any appreciable manner the efficiency of the Army."

What Mr. Slayden had in mind was an amendment to abolish the Porto Rico Regiment, referring to which he said: "It is an open secret, Mr. Chairman, that but for the interest which some legislators had in certain officers employed in the Porto Rican Provisional Regiment that organization would have been legislated into civil life and self-support two years ago. But the military departments of the Government do not offer the only opportunities for the practice of economy. Year by year the Department chiefs have offered wise and practical suggestions for the promotion of the efficiency of administration, and which, if they were adopted, would save large sums of money to the taxpayers, but they have been persistently disregarded. In my opinion every dollar dedicated to internal improvement is devoted to a wise and useful purpose. I just as firmly believe that every dollar spent on the Army and Navy beyond the amount required to defend the liberty of continental Americans and to protect their commerce is worse than wasted."

An animated discussion arose over the following amendments proposed by Mr. Hull:

Provided, That no retired officer of the Army above the grade of major shall, when assigned to active duty with the organized militia of the several States and Territories, receive from the United States any pay or allowance additional to his pay as a retired officer.

Provided, That when a vacancy shall next occur in the office of assistant chiefs of the Record and Pension Office that such vacancy shall not be filled and said office shall then cease and determine.

As to the first amendment Mr. Hull said: "The last appropriation act carried legislation that military attaches and officers acting with the National Guard who are assigned from the retired list could draw their full pay and allowances while so acting. Up to that time there was no officer in the position of military attaché. There were officers acting with the National Guard on the governors' staffs of several of the States in the Union. There was not a single officer, as I recall now, above the grade of captain so acting. These officers did not get any additional pay from the States. They were not adjutant generals, but, Mr. Chairman, since the passage of that act officers of the highest rank have been apparently seeking these assignments. There are now nine brigadier generals on the retired list acting with nine different States with the militia."

Democrats declared that the amendment was specially aimed at Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., retired, who has recently been detailed as Inspector General of the National Guard of Massachusetts. Mr. Hull denied that assertion and insisted that he had no such purpose in mind. The best results, he declared, were obtained from officers of the lower grades. He asserted that not until the law allowing increased pay for officers assigned to the militia was passed did retired officers of the higher grades apply for the appointments. He said it was increased pay, and not patriotism, which prompted them, and he characterized their conduct as unseemly. Mr. Cockran held that Mr. Hull's amendment would penalize superior officers for the advantage and profit of superior officers. Mr. Williams, of Mississippi, declared that the motive back of the amendment was to attack General Miles, "who is extremely persona non grata in high circles in the Republican party." It was, he said, no new thing for the Republican party to slight the heroes of the nation and push its favorites to the front. It had not been long, he said, since the country witnessed the manner in which Admiral Schley was treated, and the way in which General Miles was snubbed in public, for what reason was not known. "But," he said, amid laughter and applause, "don't snub him in his new State militia uniform. Don't take that away from him in this time of his pride!" He said that if economy was wanted the Democrats could tell how to be economical. He attacked the principle of a large standing army or a great navy. Economy, he said, should begin with the military establishment, but, he added, "don't take it all out on General Miles' additional pay and his Massachusetts State uniform." Mr. Thayer, of Massachusetts, said that the people of that State would believe the amendment to be an insult to General Miles, and he cautioned the Republicans that if they wanted to make Massachusetts solidly Democratic they could vote for the amendment, and "we will have it from the top to the bottom." An amendment by Mr. Robinson, of Indiana, to strike from the Hull amendment the words "above the grade of major" was lost, ninety-two to ninety-two, and the Hull amendment then was adopted, 106 to seventy-one.

Mr. Prince, speaking of the retired officers of the Army, said: "We pay to the retired officers of the Army \$2,727,500, of which \$500,000 is for additional length of service. The active list of officers of the Army, as now constituted, consists of one lieutenant general. The retired list of the Army consists of three lieutenant generals. We pay to the active lieutenant general \$11,000; we pay to the three retired officers, as lieutenant generals, \$24,750. We have six major generals on the active list; we have eighteen major generals on the retired list. We pay to them \$101,250. We have twenty-six active officers as brigadier generals; we have on the retired list as brigadier generals 236. We pay to the retired brigadier generals \$973,500. We have on the active list 104 colonels; on the retired list seventy-one colonels. We have on the active list 125 lieutenant colonels and seventy on the retired list of lieutenant colonels. Of majors we have 379 on the active list, and 237 on the retired list. I will not mention the captains on the active list, because as you go downward, there is no opportunity existing or desire or urgency to be promoted, and the promotions and retirements increase as they go upward. Of captains we have 179. The enlisted men of the Army receive in round numbers for pay \$9,250,000. The officers on the active list and on the retired list receive, in round numbers, \$7,500,000. Notwithstanding these appropriations, I still say there is not an army in the world of more intelligence, of more

patriotism, or more ability, and of better fighting qualities than the Army of the United States. * * * I do not want to be understood as speaking in criticism of anyone or any branch of the Government; I have only stated the facts so the committee and the country may know where the money goes and how it is divided up between the officers and men—the officers of the active list and the officers of the retired list."

Mr. Bassett made an earnest plea for the increase of the Army Medical Corps, saying in part: "When we think that three-fourths of those who are lost in war die from preventable disease we can better appreciate the great importance of this subject. And what has served to emphasize this is the great success that the Japanese army has had in its medical department." He said that the usefulness of medical officers "is limited to trying to cure soldiers after they are allowed to get sick. This bill does not go far enough, in my opinion, in increasing the authority and the power of the Medical Corps in our Army. They should have authority over water, they should have authority over food, and they should have authority over clothing. These three items of our Army preparation are of as much importance as the powder and guns and forts."

Mr. Little criticized the measure as a whole. "What," he asked, "are we doing with our Army of 70,000 men? They are loitering around the barracks and camps, answering roll calls, many of them thoughtless boys who have enlisted. It is inviting them to desert, and they do desert from their duty, and they will continue to do so until the spirit of their young manhood is crushed out. The average American is a born soldier and fighter and ready to defend the honor of his country, but he asks you to save him from the payment of a hundred million dollars a year to support a standing army in time of peace. With an army of 25,000 or 30,000 men as a nucleus we could be ready to meet and destroy the army of any nation on earth that could be landed before their transports could touch our shores—yea, our fleets would meet and send them to the bottom of the sea before they ever reached our shores."

Mr. Hull, in reply, said: "The Army of the United States has never been a menace to our liberties. It has been the bulwark of civic government and the maintenance of the flag in all our wars and in all our past. No man on this side of the House desires an army except as a skeleton—the first line of defense, the smallest that it is possible to keep and meet the demands of the Government."

Mr. Robinson moved to amend the first of the amendments quoted above by striking out after the word "army" the words "above the grade of major." The motion to amend was lost and the amendment in its original form was adopted.

Mr. Slayden offered the following amendment: "Provided, That so much of any and all statutes of the United States as authorizes the maintenance of the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry be, and the same is hereby, repealed, to take effect the first day of July, 1905." After some discussion the amendment was ruled out on a point of order.

INSTRUCTIONS IN NAVAL ENGINEERING.

Instructions have been prepared by the Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, Rear Admiral Rae, for the midshipmen who are to specialize in engineering duty, acquainting them with the views of the Bureau of Steam Engineering as to the scope of their work. The Admiral is careful to call attention to the fact that in assigning these officers to special duty the Navy Department does not propose to form a "New Corps outside the line of the Navy," but only to allow them a longer period of shore duty. In view of the fact that such specialization calls for additional shore duty, the senior Engineer officers at the stations to which these midshipmen have been assigned have received directions to co-operate in every way possible with the bureau in the effort to offer the special students all facilities for study and for acquiring engineering information. They are not to be considered as a part of the working force of the station, although their services are to be made use of whenever possible "for strictly engineering duties such as will give them experience and knowledge of marine engineering." We publish both letters in full as they will interest not only the officers directly addressed, but the officers of the Service generally who are keenly alive to the problem facing the Steam Engineering Bureau and should do what they can to assist in the solution of this problem.

In his letter addressed to the midshipmen, the Engineer-in-Chief says:

"The bureau has issued instructions to the senior officer doing engineering duty at the station to which you have been assigned, to provide you with necessary office room and all possible facilities for acquiring engineering information, and also to supervise your work and direct you as to what course he thinks proper for you to pursue to meet its views. You must bear in mind at all times that the benefit you will receive from this special course, also the duration of this system, which is now experimental, will depend entirely upon yourself, your zeal, energy and application."

"You are directed to keep daily notes of the work you have been engaged upon, and to make at the end of each month a report to the senior engineer officer present of the nature and progress of the work done; this report will be forwarded to the bureau."

"The bureau will, from time to time, request your temporary detail to witness such tests and trials of machinery or mechanical devices which it may consider to be of advantage to you."

"Although you are to make a specialty of engineering, the Department expects you to keep yourself well informed in the general duties of your profession. You will, therefore, when assigned to engineering duty on board ship keep in touch with those other duties which lead to command, and when assigned to those other duties keep in touch with engineering matters, as there are few positions assigned to line officers on board a modern vessel of war where a knowledge of engineering is not a requisite as well as a benefit."

"In becoming a specialist you assume grave responsibilities which will necessitate hard work on your part, as in addition to the ordinary requirements of your calling, you will be called upon for professional opinions on matters which heretofore have been the province of officers devoting their whole time and attention to this subject alone. You will therefore realize that the Department demands much of you, and you will not assume the detail without proper consideration. Upon you, and your colleagues similarly assigned, depends the success, or the failure, of the assumption of engineering duty by the line of the Navy."

In his letter to the senior engineer officers, the Engineer-in-Chief says:

"A concise statement of the nature and progress of

work done by each officer under instruction will be made out by said officer and forwarded monthly to the Bureau of Steam Engineering by the Senior Engineer officer with endorsements. Attention is particularly called to the fact that the object of this course of instruction is to insure the greatest advantage to the officers themselves. The bureau will from time to time request the temporary detail of these officers to witness tests and trials of machinery and to visit various manufacturing establishments doing work for the Government. The bureau directs you to report, from time to time, any recommendation you have to make as to the advisability of establishing a theoretical course for these officers, at some technical school, or as to any special detail to witness tests or inspection that you consider would advance their knowledge of engineering matters."

STATUS OF A CADET.

The question as to the status of a cadet at the Military Academy is revived in the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court in the case of Thomas L. Hartigan, appellant, vs. The United States, rendered Jan. 3, 1905. Hartigan, who was dismissed July 27, 1883, asked for his pay as cadet, \$3,417, on the ground that he was officer of the Army and could only be dismissed after trial by G.C.M. as provided by Sec. 1229 of Rev. Stat. In denying his appeal the court says:

"The first impression of claimant's contention is that it ignores obvious distinctions, and makes a state of preparation for a position the same as the position itself, and claims its sanction for one who is not bearing its responsibility or capable of discharging its duties. And an examination of the Revised Statutes relating to the organization of the Army confirms the impression. Manifestly, it is impossible to reproduce all the sections of the Revised Statutes applicable to the military establishment, and we will only observe that they distinguish between the Army proper and the Military Academy, and make a distinction between an officer and a cadet. A few citations only are necessary."

"A cadet may be in the Army (Section 1094), may be an officer in a certain sense as distinguished from an enlisted man, as it is contended by counsel for the Government he is, but nevertheless Section 1229 does not apply to him. That section is one of a number of provisions for the organization and government of the Army, distinct from and having no relation whatever to the provisions for the government of the Military Academy and the cadets. Section 1229 is made part of, and the word 'officer' given exact definition by Section 1342."

"It is only a commissioned officer, therefore, who is entitled to the protection of a general court-martial, and a cadet is not a commissioned officer. It is contended by appellant that Section 129 is unaffected by Section 1342 and the Articles of War, but is a part of Section 1326, which gives the Superintendent of the Academy the power to convene general courts-martial for the trial of cadets. In other words, the contention is that Section 1326 is not merely a grant of power to the Superintendent of the Academy to convene courts-martial for the trial of cadets, but commands him to do so. And it would seem necessarily for every infraction of discipline. What, it may be asked, under the contention of appellant, is the relation between Section 1326 and Section 1325? By the latter section there can be deficiency in studies as well as conduct. Can there be no discharge from the Academy for deficiency in studies except upon and in pursuance of a court-martial to that effect?"

"The cases cited by appellant do not conflict with these views. United States v. Morton (112 U.S. 1), decides only that the time of service as a cadet was actual time of service in the Army within the meaning of the statutes giving longevity pay to officers. In United States v. Baker (125 U.S. 646), and United States v. Cook (128 U.S. 254), statutes giving longevity pay to officers in the Navy were construed, and it was held that a cadet midshipman was an officer of the Navy. The reasoning of the court, however, has no application to the construction of Sections 1229 and 1342."

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

Note.—Additional bills will be found on Page 526 of this issue.

S. 6426, Mr. Platt.—That the name of William Hull, who served with the New York State troops during the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812 as brigadier general, be restored to the Army roll.

S. 6437, Mr. Penrose.—Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to contract with Richard B. Painton for a specially designed cruiser and torpedo-boat destroyer to be built and constructed with his electrical system of multiple screw propellers and electrical rudder steering gear apparatus.

S. 6452, Mr. Foraker.—To appoint Isalah Heylin McDonald a second lieutenant, mounted, in the Army and place him upon the retired list, for disabilities contracted in the Service; retired list is increased by one for this purpose; no pay or allowance to be paid him for any time he has been out of the Service.

S. 6479, Mr. Warren (by request).—That the pay of all non-commissioned officers and privates in the U.S. Marine Corps be the same as that allowed to the Ordnance and Engineer Corps of the U.S. Army; Provided, That at least fifty per centum of the privates be rated first-class; and all acts that conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

S. 6488, Mr. Cockrell (by request).—To authorize the restoration of the name of Charles B. Kerney, late a captain, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, to the rolls of the Army, and providing that he be placed on the list of retired officers.

S. 6510, Mr. Cullom.—For the relief of Capt. Frank D. Ely.

H.R. 17104, Mr. McCreary.—To provide for the erection of a monument on the battlefield of Gettysburg to commemorate the services of the U.S. Signal Corps during the War of the Rebellion.

H.R. 17330, Mr. Van Voorhis.—Making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the U.S. for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.

H.R. 17373, Mr. Draper.—To correct the military record of Brig. Gen. William Hull.

H.R. 17389, Mr. Gillett.—To appoint Harlow L. Street captain and commissary in the Army.

H.R. 17473, Mr. Hull.—Making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.

H.R. 17539, Mr. Pearce.—To nominate Joseph C. Byron, late a captain and assistant Q.M., U.S.A., who served with credit through the Spanish-American War and incurred disability from wounds and exposure, to be a captain and assistant Q.M. in the U.S. Cavalry on the retired list.

H.R. 17599, Mr. Dayton.—Providing for the appointment of an assistant judge advocate in the Navy.

A convention recently concluded at The Hague exempts hospital ships in time of war from all dues and taxes imposed for the benefit of States on vessels in the ports of the contracting nations.

(Continued from 508.)

superiors for a limited time and to a limited amount, leaving open the question of their subsequent further advancement to be dependent upon their subsequent further merit, as shown in their service, by the recommendations of their superiors. Conserving absolutely the principle of seniority promotion; depriving no officer of his right thereto, or his merited promotion based thereon when due; stimulating every ambitious officer to zealous service with the possibility of winning such recognition, yet making his tenure of such recognition dependent wholly upon his ability to continue to deserve it; and at the same time supplying a present necessity in the Service, this idea has never found an objection except through misapprehension of its terms, and the natural difficulty of securing any increase in the commissioned personnel of the Army.

Let the more radical selectionists limit their demands to this safe, conservative proposition; let the more radical advocates of the existing system consider the proposition with a little more care; and we may be able to unite on this idea, which combines all the good elements of selection with all the conservative action of the seniority system. If this works out as it should, our system of selection and promotion will be perfect; safeguarding absolutely the interests of the average officer, yet affording to the few "star performers" the legitimate means of winning recognition on meritorious service, and limiting the use of political influence to the minimum.

Luck to the JOURNAL.

REFORM.

"SELECTIONIST" REPLIES TO CRITICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue of December 31, 1904, an officer, signing himself "Lieutenant," has sadly, though it appears to me quite inexcusably, misunderstood my meaning in several respects, as set forth in my letter signed "Selectionist," in your issue of December 24, 1904.

If, when his alarm has somewhat subsided, he will try and realize that my letter was written solely from the point of view of the increased efficiency of the naval service as a whole, and will then calmly consider what the letter really says, he may clear away his present mental confusion and possibly derive some comfort.

In the first place he will see that I have not any attempt to formulate a scheme of selection, but simply to point out the principle involved in all rational systems, namely, selection based upon the accurate knowledge which officers have of the ability, worth, usefulness, energy, fitness, etc., of those serving immediately under them. It is not a question of an officer "distinguishing" himself, in the ordinary acceptance of the word. If a young officer has ability and shows energy in the performance of his ordinary duties, he at once distinguishes himself and quickly becomes known throughout the squadron (and frequently throughout the Service), and would be selected for promotion by any squadron board.

To illustrate this principle I supposed, "for example," that the twenty-nine lieutenants to be promoted each year should be selected by boards of five lieutenant commanders in the various squadrons and shore stations, but it was nowhere stated, or implied, that selection was to be confined to any one grade. Such a proposition would be absurd upon the face of it.

If the Secretary of the Navy becomes convinced of the necessity of promotion by selection, he will have no difficulty in formulating a practicable scheme, aided by his military advisors. A careful study of the methods successfully employed in foreign navies will certainly enable us to arrive at a method that can be applied with justice in our Service.

Probably nine-tenths of the officers of the Service have been of the opinion that the only "selection" contemplated was that of a "star-chamber board" at Washington, which would necessarily have to base their decisions largely upon the present reports of fitness.

Every officer of any considerable length of service has two records. One is based upon his official reports of fitness, etc., and the other upon his general reputation in the Service; and the latter is necessarily of the most value. Sometimes, indeed, the former is very good while the latter is very bad, though the reverse is seldom the case. When the Department feels the necessity of detailing a really competent officer for some responsible duty, it does not occur to anyone to break out and make a comparative examination of the official records of the officers available, but inquiries are made among those who know the candidates and the selection is invariably based upon their opinions, that is, upon general reputation for ability, capacity for work, etc. This points clearly to the rational method of making just selections.

In case of war, public and official anxiety obliges us to apply selection as far as may be practicable—and this has been done in the case of all of our wars. But when war breaks out it is too late, because officers in responsible positions cannot be removed in all cases. To do so would inflict disgrace upon these officers, would disorganize squadrons and fleets, and would place us in contact with the enemy with commanding officers probably not well acquainted with the qualities of their vessels.

The men whom we now recognize as good men have always been known as such. "Lieutenant" is entirely mistaken in supposing that if we had had selection during the last thirty years, we would never have heard of Sampson, Phillips, Evans and Converse. On the contrary, it is well known that these men have never occupied any position in which they have not distinguished themselves, and this is the distinguishing characteristic of all able men—that is, men having ability combined with energy. The only difference selection would have made in their cases is that they would have become rear admirals ten years sooner, instead of shortly before their retirement. That Nelson "would have had his career shut off in early manhood" by selection is no less than absurd, for history contains no more conspicuous example of promotion by selection, and the benefits thereof. From his earliest youth Nelson was distinguished for his great ability, intense energy, and marked professional enthusiasm, and was accordingly promptly selected at an early age.

If "an officer" instead of dreaming of the opportunity to "distinguish" himself, will give his entire energies to the work he may have in hand; for example, if he will loyally sustain and assist his executive and commanding officers by all means in his power, both official and personal, make his men feel that he is their best friend, train them to the highest possible degree of efficiency in all of their duties, and bring his shooting to a high standard, he will at once become a distinguished officer, that is, an officer that any commanding officer will be glad to have on board his ship—and these are the kind of men that will be selected in future; and the men who lack

these qualities will be left behind where they belong, until they reach a certain age, when they will be retired in their grade, to make room for better men—and even then, they can consider themselves as playing in great luck that they have to do with an employer who is as easy as Uncle Samuel, for if they had been employees of the Santa Fe, they would have been promptly fired and left to shift for themselves.

There is no perfect system of selection, but there is a practicable one, as I believe that I have indicated in outline. Once this is established, we will have to contend only against honest differences of opinion and against unconscious partiality—in a word, against the usual human weaknesses. Dishonesty we may disregard, for we all know that the great bulk of naval officers are fine types of gentlemanly rectitude.

But whatever the influence of the fallibility of our shipmate's opinions of us, we may rest assured that under any system of selection the men whom we now all respect and admire will surely go up, and that we will never in future be commanded by the "Swabs." I am sure that "Lieutenant" will admit that this alone will greatly increase the efficiency of the service; and if this is true, is it not our duty—the duty of us "average officers," to advocate it, though it may, to a certain extent, destroy our feeling of security, and oblige us to get a move on?

Now, in conclusion, let me again refer to the enormous benefit of the principle of selection in increasing general efficiency throughout the Service. Here is an actual example that will show what I mean. I was once shipmate with a man of originally fine mind, as demonstrated by his being graduated at the head of his class. He was of fine physique, but was physically lazy and given to over indulgence of his passions. Personally he was an agreeable and kindly gentleman. Knowing that he would continue to be promoted regularly by seniority he made no effort to utilize the powers with which nature had endowed him, and relapsed into the perfect type of the "beef-eater." At the end of twenty-odd years he was practically useless for any military purpose. Through long disuse his fine brain had become inert to such a pitiable degree that it was quite impossible for him to grasp anything that required any concentration of thought. His subordinates had to do most of his work of this nature—and he applied a very effective and picturesque signature. He neglected all physical exercise, developed an abnormal appetite and took on flesh to such an extent that he could not properly perform his duties. This is not an isolated case. I am acquainted with many such men, and so, I am sure, is "Lieutenant." These men are to a large extent victims of a vicious and paralyzing system. If, after graduation, when they entered active service, an equitable system of promotion by selection had been in force, they would not now be the men they are. Most of them, with the great advantage of their natural abilities, would doubtless now be able and efficient officers; and when selection is put in operation in our Service, "Lieutenant" will observe that the effect will be immediate all along the line. The chronic kickers and "sea-lawyers" will go out of business and devote their energies to smoothing away, instead of impeding, the work of their superiors. They will step on the scales once and a while, and will begin to use faith in the utility of the too-frequent *aperitif*, and possibly they will recognize the advisability of inventing something that will take the edge off the ever-present appetite.

I have in my time associated, more or less intimately, with a great many foreign officers, but I have yet to hear one of them advocate a return to promotion by seniority in his service. A number of these officers had been passed over, and though most of them acknowledged that better men had gone up, there were some who were of the opinion that they had not been treated with entire justice; but, without exception, they approved of selection as essential to the military efficiency of the service. I therefore respectfully invite all "Lieutenants," and others, earnestly to consider this well known patriotic attitude of those officers who have had experience with the system of promotion by selection in other services.

And now a word concerning the unconsidered question of the injustice that promotion by seniority inflicts upon those officers upon whose unremitting labors depend the progress of the Navy in all of its branches. The Tolerables, Indifferents and "Beef-Eaters" are now carried along by the "men who have gotten out and done things," to use "Lieutenant's" apt expression. Though the work of many of these men has been admirable both in amount and quality, and has greatly benefited the service, the T's, I's, and "Beef-Eaters," that are not quite bad enough to be dismissed by the examining board, are promoted in their turn, though no one can claim that they have ever done anything to deserve it.

In other words, our most able, energetic and useful officers cannot, under the present system of promotion, be rewarded in any permanent manner. The better their reputations for doing useful work, the more they are naturally given to do; but the system precludes the possibility of employing them, to the manifest benefit of the service, in any capacity not in accord with the grade that they hold.

The efficient officers of the service have come to regard promotion and employment appropriate to their grades, as a vested right—a point of view which entirely disregards the right of the tax payer to the highest possible naval efficiency which can be achieved by administrative reforms.

SELECTIONIST.

TO LESSEN OFFICERS' CLOTHING BILLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

A considerable lightening of an officer's clothing expenses as well as the enlisted man's can be easily affected with no change in the uniform itself, but in the regulations regarding wearing it. It appears to be the idea now that the Service uniform shall be worn practically at all times in garrison, shall be, in fact, the uniform we live in. This means that the enlisted man must keep himself constantly provided with at least two suits of olive drab while his natty and equally comfortable blue uniform is kept in his box locker to be worn once a month at muster and finally sold on his discharge at second hand to a recruit. The campaign hat, the best of headgears for the field, is a slouchy flapping nuisance in garrison; it quickly gets out of shape and a soldier must draw many times his allowance to keep up the appearance required of him in a post. The canvas leggings which the enlisted man must always wear with his Service uniform, soon become discolored and shabby and will likewise serve to burden his clothing account. The first uniform order provided the soldier with a drab forage cap and long trousers, and he now has an extra pair of garrison tan shoes. He already has a blue forage cap and long blue trousers and black garrison shoes. The blue uniform costs no more than the drab; why

shouldn't it be worn in garrison? In the case of officers: if the Service uniform were to be worn only in the field and at a few prescribed drills, all but the most fastidious would get along very well in a "Humphrey" hat and a suit made by the post tailor. If we are to have our being in the drab, we must have a uniform from the military tailor and a rough one for actual service besides, also long trousers, a drab cap, Stetson hat, and garrison shoes. The Service uniform is not a suitable dress for social wear, so we must keep up our blue besides. Then there is the khaki: a khaki suit costs from fifteen dollars up, and one must have four to dress well. Add the laundry bills—always high. Khaki is unsuitable for wear in the northern States, its use in the field results in suffering, a good quality has never been produced in the United States, and wearing it only puts officers and enlisted men to expense and discomfort. Let khaki be worn only in the tropics and extreme southern latitudes, and then only in lieu of the olive drab; let the Service uniform be worn only in the field and at such times as we used to wear the campaign hat and leggings, then our troops will be suitably clothed in the field and in garrison and the saving to officers on the cost of their first outfit will be as follows: One drab uniform, \$40; one pair drab trousers, \$14; one drab cap, \$3.50; one pair garrison tan shoes, \$5.00; four suits khaki, \$60; total, \$122.50.

LINE OFFICER.

COST OF OUR NEW NAVY.

The New York Evening Post says:

A very interesting study in the expansion of naval construction is afforded in the compilation of naval appropriation bills which has been made by Mr. Pitman Pulsifer, clerk to the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, and published as a Senate document. Looking back to the Forty-seventh Congress, when the new Navy was commenced, it is found that the old Atlanta, Boston, and Chicago, the pride of the American Navy, were constructed at a cost of from \$600,000 to \$800,000 each. They are vessels of 3,000 tons and fifteen knots speed, except the Chicago, which has 5,000 tons and eighteen knots. In contrast is the first-class battleship New Hampshire, authorized by the last Congress, of 16,000 tons and eighteen knots, the cost of whose hull and machinery, exclusive of armament, will be \$4,400,000, and whose completion will represent something in the neighborhood of \$8,000,000. The following table shows the cost of each completed battleship, armored cruiser, protected cruiser, and unprotected cruiser built under appropriations for increase of the Navy to June 30, 1904:

Battleships.	
Texas	\$4,202,121.49
Indiana	5,983,371.98
Massachusetts	6,047,117.95
Oregon	6,574,082.76
Iowa	5,871,206.32
Kearsarge	5,043,591.88
Kentucky	4,998,019.42
Alabama	4,688,212.81
Wisconsin	4,723,894.28
Illinois	4,621,408.82
Maine	5,236,199.11
Missouri	6,205,209.04
Total	\$63,195,355.66
Armored cruisers:	
Brooklyn	\$4,423,750.09
New York	4,346,642.39
Total	\$8,770,392.48
Protected cruisers:	
Newark	\$1,830,117.20
Baltimore	1,976,729.35
Philadelphia	1,968,660.38
San Francisco	2,135,303.31
Olympia	2,979,283.38
Cincinnati	2,571,504.52
Raleigh	2,199,729.80
Columbia	3,909,011.26
Minneapolis	3,849,996.44
Tacoma	1,270,671.22
Cleveland	1,314,290.61
Total	\$25,795,697.47
Unprotected cruisers:	
Marblehead	\$1,231,162.93
Montgomery	1,267,109.71
Detroit	1,233,039.90
Total	\$3,791,312.54

THE NEW WEST POINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Now that so much has been said about the new West Point, and such elaborate plans are being made for rebuilding West Point, it seems allowable to mention one thing which I think is a great oversight.

Why did they not include in the rebuilding scheme accommodation for at least a regiment of soldiers? At our Military Academy, where young men are educated to become officers and whose first duties will be in relation to enlisted men, these same young men, during their four years as cadets, never have an opportunity of seeing real soldiers. While there are several detachments of enlisted men at West Point, they are necessarily not well instructed soldiers. They are there to care for property used by cadets, and are more like gangs of laborers than companies of soldiers. From these dissimilar detachments cadets get their first impressions of soldiers; and these impressions, in the majority of cases, are very erroneous, but are carried with them till they join their regiments. This impression which cadets have of enlisted men, though not warranted even by the detachments there, is conveyed in the term "bum" or "bum soldiers," which is used by cadets when referring to enlisted men.

Why not make the status of all the detachments there the same as the Army Service detachment and have only enough of each to care for the property, and in the rebuilding of the post provide for at least a battalion of Infantry, a squadron of Cavalry, and a battery of Field Artillery? Let these be smart organizations, with their regular officers, and let these officers have only their regular duty. At the end of four years spent in sight of these soldiers young officers will enter the Service with very wholesome ideas of enlisted men compared to the ideas they now bring.

X.

The Austro-Hungarian artillery is to be increased from 1,148 guns in peace to 2,028, and from 2,044 in war to 2,916 guns. In peace there will be 74 instead of 56 regiments of four gun batteries. In addition there are 14 howitzer battery divisions each consisting of three batteries of six guns in peace and war.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 6306, Mr. Penrose.—To authorize the President to appoint Capt. Henry H. Bellas, retired, to the grade of major and place him on the retired list.

S. 6342, Mr. Scott.—To repeal so much of the act entitled "To increase the efficiency of the permanent military establishment of the U.S.," approved Feb. 2, 1901, as relates to the numerical strength of the Cavalry and Artillery Corps; and hereafter the Cavalry Corps shall consist of ten regiments and the Artillery Corps is hereby increased by seventy-five batteries of Coast Artillery. Sec. 2. That no officer of the Army shall be dropped from the rolls because of this reduction, but shall be transferred to other branches of the Service as the President and Secretary of War may direct, with the same rank and grade as held by him at the time of said transfer.

S. 6362, Mr. Aldrich.—To pay to the widow of the late Rear Admiral John Russell Bartlett, U.S.N., the difference of pay between captain and rear admiral in the Navy from the date of his promotion, Feb. 10, 1903, to the date of his death.

S. 6410, Mr. Hale.—That any enlisted man of the Marine Corps may deposit his savings in sums of not less than \$5 with the paymaster upon whose books his account is borne, and shall be furnished with a deposit book. Money so deposited to be accounted for in the same manner as other public funds, to pass to credit of appropriation "Pay, Marine Corps," and not to be subject to forfeiture by sentence of court-martial, but shall be forfeited by desertion, and shall not be permitted to be paid until final payment on discharge; and such deposit shall be exempt from liability for the debts of depositor. In case of his death prior to discharge deposit, with interest as provided, shall be paid to his heirs or representatives; no interest to accrue after his death. Sec. 2. That the United States shall be liable for the amount deposited. Sec. 3. That for sums of not less than \$5 deposited for six months or longer depositor on his final discharge shall be paid interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum. Sec. 4. This system of deposits to be carried out under such regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Navy; who by Sec. 5 is authorized to employ one clerk at not exceeding \$1,200 per annum, to purchase account books, etc., and to pay accrued interest on deposits, and for such purposes \$2,500 is appropriated, to be available until close of fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.

S. 6411, Mr. Hale.—That the Secretary of the Navy may, in his discretion, accept, in lieu of the written guaranty required to accompany a proposal for naval supplies, and of the bond for faithful performance of contract, a certified check, for from 25 to 50 per centum of the amount of such proposal or contract, check to be held until requirements of the proposal or contract shall be complied with and as a guaranty for compliance with the same.

S. 6412, Mr. Hale.—That the band of the U.S. Marine Corps shall consist of one leader, with the pay and allowances of a captain in the Marine Corps; one second leader, with the pay and allowances of a 2d lieutenant; 30 first-class musicians, whose pay shall be \$100 per month; and 30 second-class musicians, pay \$75 per month; each of said first and second-class musicians to have the allowances of a sergeant in the Marine Corps; and to have no increased pay for length of service.

S. 6413, Mr. Hale.—Provides that clerks to pay officers of the Navy; appointed under existing law, shall be temporarily warranted from time to time by the Secretary of the Navy, upon nomination by officers of the Pay Corps; shall have the same pay and allowances as other warrant officers of corresponding length of service; and may be retired, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy after thirty years' service, with three-quarters pay after having attained the age of sixty-two years; periods while awaiting assignment or appointment not to count as service; upon completion of duty of a pay officer the warrant of his clerk to be void until he shall again be nominated by an officer of the Pay Corps for temporary warrant; for fixing rates of pay and length of service for retirement all pay clerks to be credited with previous service in the Navy, Army or Marine Corps. Upon passage of this act pay clerks who have thirty years' accumulated creditable service and have reached the age of sixty-two years may, upon their own application, be retired, as provided; clerks serving under temporary warrants may be retired for disabilities incurred in line of duty, as now provided by law for other officers. The temporary warrants authorized may be revoked at any time, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy.

H.J. Res. 186, Mr. Sparkman.—The preamble recites that P. J. McMahon, late P.A. engr., U.S.N., while in charge of the steam engineering department, naval station, Key West, Fla., was granted an honorable discharge Feb. 18, 1899, in accordance with Act of Congress May 4, 1898, but owing to scarcity of engineer officers, he has been retained on the same duty until the present time. Therefore the President is authorized to restore to him his commission subject to provisions of Act approved March 3, 1899.

H.R. 17096, Mr. Roberts.—To further increase the efficiency of the Navy. Authorizes the President to purchase or contract for ten submarine torpedoboats of such type as have been tested by the Navy Department and found to fulfill all reasonable requirements of submarine warfare, and to cost, exclusive of armament, not exceeding \$250,000 each. Appropriates two million five hundred thousand dollars for the purpose.

H.R. 17108, Mr. Dayton.—A bill authorizing the President to place upon the retired list of the Army, with such increased rank as he may deem just and proper, any officer who served with credit during the Civil War, either as an officer or enlisted man, and who has been retired since the commencement of the Spanish-American War on account of disability contracted in the line of duty and who did not receive the benefits of the act approved April 23, 1904.

H.R. 17254, Mr. Foss.—To amend Section thirteen of Act "To reorganize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps of the U.S.," approved March 3, 1899, to read as follows: "Sec. 13. That all commissioned officers of the Navy shall receive the same pay and allowances as are or may be provided by or in pursuance of law for the officers of corresponding rank in the Army: Provided, That naval chaplains who do not possess relative rank shall have the rank of lieutenant in the Navy; that all officers, including warrant officers, who have been or may be appointed to the Navy from civil life shall, on the date of appointment, be credited, for computing their pay, with six years' service.

"And all provisions of law authorizing the distribution among captors of the whole or any portion of the proceeds of vessels or any property hereafter captured, condemned as prize, or providing for the payment of bounty for the sinking or destruction of vessels of the enemy hereafter occurring in time of war, are hereby repealed: And provided further, That no provision of this act shall operate to reduce the pay which, but for the passage of said act, would have been received by any commissioned or warrant officer at the time of its passage or thereafter; and in any case in which the pay of such an officer would otherwise be reduced he shall continue to receive pay according to existing law: And provided further, That nothing in this act shall operate to increase or reduce the pay of any officer now on the retired list of the Navy."

H.R. 17335, Mr. Dwight.—To incorporate the American Medical Association, with the following doctors as incorporators: Robert M. O'Reilly, Presley M. Rixey, Walter Wyman, E. H. Gregory, Henry O. Marcy, Nicholas Senn, George M. Sternberg, J. M. Matthews, W. W. Keen, C. A. L. Reed, J. A. Wyeth, Frank Billings, J. H.

Musser, T. J. Happel, Miles F. Porter, E. E. Montgomery, W. W. Grant, H. L. E. Johnson, A. L. Wright, William Welch, M. L. Harris, Philip Marvel, and Lewis S. McMurtry. The object and purpose of such corporation shall be to promote the science and art of medicine and the public health throughout the U.S.

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., Jan. 9, 1905.

Captains Burt and Rethers and Lieutenant Shaw have returned from their search for a site for a new rifle range. They were not successful.

The bids for the new and more commodious guard-house, soon to be built here, will be opened by the Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the Lakes, on Jan. 20. The plans submitted by the officers here have been accepted with the exception of the location, which will be changed to the south of the post gymnasium instead of between the band quarters and the company barracks. The present guardhouse, like all other buildings at Fort Thomas, is new but inadequate to the demands made upon it.

On Tuesday there was a United States flag presentation at the new Highland school building, near the post, where many of the officers' children have attended school. The Junior Order and Daughters of America of Newport presented the flag.

Monday was observed as a holiday at the post. At the mess hall Sergeant Van Way had prepared a fine chicken dinner with all the "fixings," entrées, nuts, raisins, fruit and dessert of pastry, so that the soldiers had every culinary care with which to start the new year in good shape.

Another daring escape of two military prisoners awaiting trial for desertion at this post was made on Tuesday. They were engaged in wheeling coal from a shed to the furnace, performing their work diligently. In the act of loading a wheelbarrow suddenly both men grabbed a handful of coal dust and simultaneously threw it into the eyes of the guard, blinding and rendering him dazed for a few minutes, while they leaped through the shed window and disappeared down the deep ravine to the north of the post. The police of the three cities and squads of soldiers are scouring the country in search of the fugitives, who cannot remain at large very long.

Lieut. Winn Blair, U.S.A., who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. James Meehan in East Eleventh street, Covington, has returned to Fort Myer, Va. Chaplain Orville J. Nave gave a most interesting lecture in the gymnasium hall on Thursday evening, illustrated effectively with stereopticon views.

Co. C, 27th Infantry, will be the host at a dance to be given in the post gymnasium later in this month. In addition to having all the other companies in the post and their friends as their guests, invitations have been extended to all local organizations, and as there are a large number of these in this vicinity, the affair promises to be the greatest function of the series of entertainments.

The snow plow has been doing effective work here during the past ten days while the Snow King seems to have come to stay, piling up the great white drifts again as soon as they are cleared away.

Members of Col. William E. Bunday Camp No. 76, Sons of Veterans, have applied for a charter to incorporate "The Memorial Association" for the erection of a monument to the unknown and patriot dead who died in the defense of their country. The monument will be erected in Spring Grove cemetery, Cincinnati, which is said by travelers to be the most beautiful cemetery in the world.

A number of the Fort Thomas soldiers attended the regular monthly dress parade of the 1st Regiment, O.N.G., held at the armory, Cincinnati, and assisted the militiamen on last Friday evening. The band concert, substituted for the guard mount, proved a welcome innovation for the soldiers, although there were some of the officers who thought the change might be regretted at the next spring election. All the local companies turned out and their maneuvers under the new tactics were watched with interest.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Jan. 9, 1905.

Col. and Mrs. William M. Wallace's new year reception was one of the most pleasant events of the season. The quarters were most beautifully decorated with choice cut flowers. Mrs. Julian R. Lindsey presided at the coffee, while Mrs. Frances Koester served the egg-nog. All of the officers and ladies of the garrison called and gave the greetings of the day. Among the guests were a number of the foremost citizens of Burlington, who have come to regard our post commander as the one they have long looked forward to. They were introduced by Mr. Hendee.

Major and Mrs. Joseph T. Clarke and Miss Loughborough entertained at a pleasant dinner party Friday evening, the guests being Col. and Mrs. Wallace, Capt. and Mrs. George C. Barnhardt, Capt. and Mrs. H. R. Hickok, Capt. and Mrs. T. B. Lamoreux and Miss Mae Jones.

The first hop for the enlisted men was held on Thursday evening, when the members of the 1st Squadron, 15th Cav., had the use of the post gymnasium and the 15th Cavalry orchestra. The hall was very prettily decorated, the effect being purely military. The crowd was a very jolly one and the men enjoyed themselves to their heart's content. Light refreshments were served. On Wednesday evening of this week the Artillery plan to hold their hop.

Miss Grace Russell, sister of Mrs. W. T. Johnson, arrived Friday from Washington, where she is attending school and will remain as the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Johnson for several days. Lieut. Col. Alex. Rodgers, 15th Cav., returned Tuesday from New York city.

The hops for the enlisted men will be held every Wednesday evening, in the following order: 1st Squadron, 12th Battalion, F.A.; 2d Squadron, 3d Squadron. The hop for the officers, their ladies, friends and guests, will be held on Saturday evening from 8:30 to 11 p.m., instead of Friday evening, as heretofore. The band concerts will be Monday and Friday evenings. The members of the band, non-commissioned staff, their families and the members of the Hospital Corps, are invited to all the hops. The people who have been trying to make trouble, saying that the post exchange gymnasiums are for the officers' benefit, should turn their eyes to this post once in a while, and they will see that Colonel Wallace gives the men the use of the gymnasium all of the time except one evening, Saturday. He has even changed the date of the officers' hop, so it would not interfere with the bowling team which generally rolls a game on Friday evening.

Lieut. Clifton Norton, 15th Cav., who has been on leave at West Point, New York city, and in Maryland, returned on Thursday. Mrs. Charles M. Bunker entertained a party of ladies Wednesday afternoon at tea. The guests were Mrs. John Conklin, Miss Edith Hoyle and Mrs. George C. Barnhardt. Capt. Kenzie W. Walker, 15th Cav., left Wednesday for New York city, where he went for treatment to his leg. The captain received injuries in the Philippines which necessitate his using a cane when walking.

The General Staff's request that regimental commanders keep a history of their commands is received with



Annual Sale Blankets

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Selected from our regular stock and especially reduced for the January Sale. This assortment includes the very best makes.

Single bed size, at (About 60x80 in.)	\$3.25	4.00	5.00	6.50	8.25	10.50
Reduced from...	3.75	4.75	6.00	8.00	9.50	12.00
¾ bed size, at... (About 70x82 in.)	\$4.00	4.75	5.75	8.00	9.00	11.00
Reduced from...	4.75	5.75	7.00	10.00	10.50	13.50
D'ble bed size, at (About 76x84 in.)	\$4.75	5.75	7.00	9.00	13.75	15.00
Reduced from...	5.75	6.75	8.50	10.50	16.00	17.50
Extra double bed size, at (About 90x90 inches)	\$12.00	17.50	22.00	25.50		
Reduced from.....	13.50	20.00	25.00	30.00		

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72x108 inches, at.....	\$10.50	11.25	12.75	16.00
Reduced from.....	12.50	13.50	15.00	18.50
90x108 inches, at....	\$14.00	14.75	16.50	21.00
Reduced from.....	16.50	17.50	20.00	25.00

This Sale includes as well Table Linen, Towels, Bed Linen, French Lingerie, etc., at greatly reduced prices.

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favor at this garrison, as Colonel Wallace a few weeks ago, before the Staff's order, gave Capt. James A. Ryan, regimental adjutant, instructions to get together material for the history of the 15th Cavalry. The work is under way and as soon as it is all in the adjutant's office will go to the printer.

Miss Dorothy Jocelyn, daughter of Colonel Jocelyn, General Staff, who has been the guest of Miss Pattie Linsley, at her home in Burlington, returned to Detroit, Mich., last Monday evening. Miss Louise Jocelyn, who has also been the guest of Miss Linsley, returned to New York city on Friday.

The Barre (Vt.) Times says: "The Methodist Church of Barre, at its largely attended New Year's gathering Monday, adopted a resolution strongly condemning Senator Proctor's bill lately introduced into the United States Senate to restore the beer in the Army canteen." The resolution, coming as it does from people who know nothing of the effect of the abolishment of the canteen, is of little value. The sentiment of approval is very strong in this vicinity, that Senator Proctor, one of the State's own representatives should have introduced the bill. It is the class of people that is always looking for notoriety that is causing all the trouble.

At a pleasant dinner Sunday evening Capt. and Mrs. W. T. Johnson's guests were Col. and Mrs. Wallace, Major and Mrs. Curtis B. Hoppin, Lieuts. Samuel Van Leer and Victor S. Foster, 15th Cav. Lieut. and Mrs. W. C. Tremaine, gave a pleasant dinner party last Saturday evening for her guests to meet her mother, Mrs. Kenney. The guests were Col. and Mrs. Wallace and Major and Mrs. Hoppin.

Mrs. W. C. Tremaine's informal tea and bridge party Wednesday afternoon was a most pleasing affair. Her mother is a very apt bridge player and as this game has become very popular in the garrison, the afternoon was spent with much pleasure. The ladies who were present were Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Hoppin, Mrs. F. J. Koester, Mrs. W. T. Johnson, Mrs. Arthur N. Pickel and Mrs. Leon R. Partridge.

A party of young people composed of Lieuts. Samuel W. Robertson, Charles Burnett, Milton G. Holliday, W. W. Overton, 15th Cav.; Scott Baker, Charles H. Patterson, Charles Blakely and David McKell, Art. Corps; Miss Emily Gayle, the Misses Louise, Kathrine and Isabelle Gresham and Miss Frances Cameron, enjoyed a skating party, with choice refreshments at the close at the home of Major and Mrs. John C. Gresham, on Tuesday evening.

Monday evening Ord. Sergt. and Mrs. Thomas Shaw were surprised by the non-commissioned staff and their families, with a genuine old-fashioned surprise party. The guests all enjoyed a very pleasant evening.

The hop for the officers and ladies on Saturday evening was not very largely attended, but those that did attend enjoyed themselves, thoroughly. Miss Pattie Linsley and Miss Florence Allen, of Burlington, were guests at the hop. After the hop the following guests repaired to the quarters of Lieut. and Mrs. William S. Barriger, to enjoy a hop supper: Major and Mrs. John C. Gresham, the Misses Isabelle, Louise and Kathrine Gresham, Miss Francis Cameron, Miss Emily Gayle, Lieuts. Charles Burnett, Milton G. Holliday, Samuel Van Leer, Samuel W. Robertson, I. S. Martin, W. W. Overton, 15th Cav.; Scott Baker, Charles Blakely and David McKell, Art. Corps.

Capt. and Mrs. Kenzie W. Walker's guests at their dinner party on Saturday evening were Lieut. and Mrs. William C. Gardenhire, Miss Augusta Gardenhire, Miss Frances Cameron, Miss Isabelle Gresham, Lieuts. Charles Burnett, Milton G. Holliday and David McKell. Capt. and Mrs. W. T. Johnson were the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Leon R. Partridge and Lieut. Samuel Van Leer, 15th Cav., at a dinner party on Friday evening.

Last evening a large party, composed of the non-commissioned staff and their families and friends, gathered at the quarters of Post Q.M. Sergt. and Mrs. Richard J. Williams, the occasion being the fifteenth wedding anniversary of the host and hostess. A very elaborate sup-

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per was served. Both host and hostess were the recipients of a very large number of beautiful presents. Sergeant Williams was married at Baltimore, Md., Jan. 8, 1890, to Miss Elizabeth Condon. One child was born, Ethel Margaret, age five years. Sergeant Williams is serving in his twenty-ninth year of continuous service. The post bowling team went to Montpelier, Vt., on Friday evening and matched against the Pastimes and Capitals of that city. Scores were very poor. The third gallery competition in Troop K, 15th Cav., resulted in a victory for the 3d Squadron, and they enjoyed a dinner yesterday at Capt. Julian R. Lindsey's expense. The squad is composed of 1st Sgt. H. Hase-meyer, Sergeants Hannington, who made highest individual score, 20, and McCann, Corporal Lynch, Wagoner Kane, Trumpeter Brembs, Privates Foley, Hill, Miller, Patch and Tisdell. Total score, 150, average 57.9 per cent. Other squad percentages: 4th Squad, 54.5; 3d Squad, 41.1; 1st Squad, 35.3; total average of all firing 47.1 per cent. Capt. and Mrs. George C. Barnhardt's guests at their dinner party on Saturday evening were Capt. and Mrs. Francis J. Koester and Lieut. and Mrs. Charles M. Bunker. The Right Reverend A. C. A. Hall, Bishop of month and preach and administer confirmation. At the performance at the Strong theater of the Clark-Urban Stock Company on Friday evening, prizes were awarded to amateur performers. Several men from this Vermont, is to come to this garrison some Sunday this garrison went to the show and "did their stunts." As a result the second prize, a silver tea set, was awarded to

Corpl. Bernard Kehoe and Cook Gaspard Drainville, Troop C, 15th Cav., for their sketch as black-face comedians.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Jan. 10, 1905.

The past week marked the beginning of the social season here, and a more brilliant one could not have been hoped for. With the North Atlantic Squadron anchored in the Roads many entertainments were given in honor of the officers and their families. The hotels were crowded by wives and sweethearts who came to say goodbye before the ships started for southern waters. The review of the squadron by Admiral Dewey on Jan. 9 was a splendid sight. The admiral arrived in the morning, inspected several ships and at 12:30 promptly the Dolphin weighed anchor and started for the capes. The admiral's salute was fired as the Dolphin passed the fort. The flagship Kearsarge, Admiral Barker aboard, followed close to the Dolphin and the remainder of the squadron passed out in file.

Friday evening Capt. and Mrs. John H. Gifford entertained at a delightful dance in the administration building which marked the debut of their daughter, Miss Anne Gifford. The hall was beautifully decorated in palms and flags for the occasion, and in the old-time lancers and Virginia reel all joined in the merry-making. Mrs. Gifford received in a handsome gown of black net and Miss Gifford was charmingly gowned in white crepe de Chine and carried American beauty roses. Miss Gifford is a petite brunette, with a charm of manner that has already won for her a host of friends.

Mrs. Ogden Rafferty has returned from a delightful visit with Mrs. H. C. Carbaugh in Washington. Brig. Gen. Thomas C. Sullivan, retired, and Miss Sullivan are settled for the winter at the Chamberlin. Mrs. Sylvanus G. Orr and child have joined Lieutenant Orr here for the winter. Lieut. Francis N. Cooke is on a two months' sick leave at his home in North Carolina. Lieut. and Mrs. Homer Grant have returned from a visit to relatives in Boston. Mrs. Joseph E. McWilliams, of Chicago, is passing the winter here with her son, Lieut. Charles E. N. Howard. Brig. Gen. Caleb H. Carlton is a recent arrival at the Chamberlin.

The Monday afternoon euchre club met at the home of Mrs. Clint C. Hearn. The prize was carried off by Mrs. Richard Marshall.

Mrs. Norton and child, wife of Lieut. Commander Norton of the U.S.S. Arkansas, are registered at the Sherwood.

Tuesday evening Mr. and Mrs. George F. Adams gave a beautifully appointed dinner of fourteen in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Schenely of Hampton.

Mrs. Tricou, wife of Paymaster Tricou, U.S.S. Nevada, is staying at the Chamberlin. Mrs. Richards, wife of Surg. T. W. Richards, U.S.S. Arkansas, is at the Chamberlin. Miss Freeman of Atlanta is the guest of her sister and brother, Lieut. and Mrs. Sylvanus G. Orr. Dr. Wheatley of Foughkeeps is spending the winter with his daughter, Mrs. Isaac N. Lewis.

The junior members of society are having a royal good time these days. The Misses Kimberly entertained their young friends at cards Thursday evening. Miss

Lundeen had a luncheon for eight of her little friends on Tuesday.

Mrs. Richard K. Cravens has returned from a visit to Atlanta, Ga. Mrs. Taylor Evans is the guest of Mrs. Converse at the Taylor cottage. Mrs. William McNair and children have returned to Fort Riley after a pleasant three months' visit to her parents, Col. and Mrs. Ramsay D. Potts.

Wednesday evening Mrs. John Kimberly entertained twenty ladies at euchre. The prizes were won by Mrs. William Pence, a cut glass dish; Mrs. Oler a blue satin sofa cushion, and Mrs. Andrew Hero a linen handkerchief as the consolation prize.

FORT ASSINNIBOINE.

Fort Assinniboiné, Mont., Jan. 4, 1905.

Christmas was unusually dull, the weather exceedingly cold, the thermometer registering thirty below zero for nearly a week. However, the usual Christmas tree for the children was held at the officers' hop room; several of the troops also had nice trees.

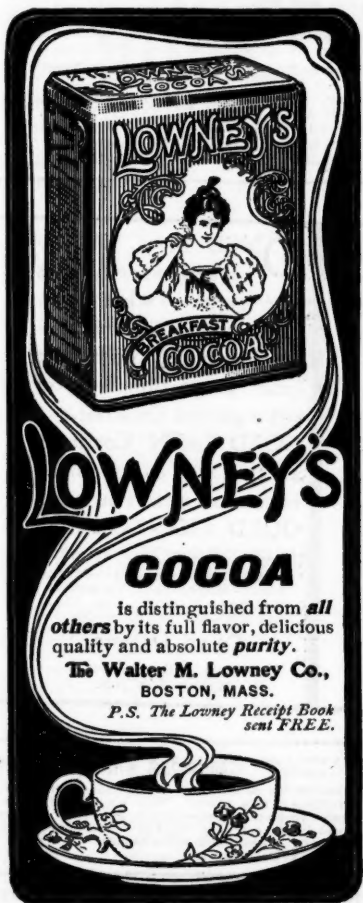
Major T. U. Raymond has arrived to relieve Lieut. S. M. DeLoffre, Med. Dept., who has been post surgeon here for the past year. On Christmas the Hospital Corps presented Dr. Loffre with a handsome present; accompanying the gift was a note—"Presented to 1st Lieut. S. M. DeLoffre, asst. surg., U.S.A., by the detachment Hospital Corps, in appreciation of his just and impartial treatment of the Corps while acting as their commanding officer." Signed, Detachment Hospital Corps.

The garrison has been saddened by the news of the death of Mrs. Wales, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Beck, of this regiment, and formerly stationed here. Mrs. Beck left for Washington several days ago for an extended visit. Mrs. S. M. DeLoffre has just received the sad news of the death of her mother, Mrs. George P. Heard, in Columbus, Ga., on Dec. 26. Mrs. Heard was also the mother of Dr. George P. Heard, U.S.A., now on duty in the Philippines.

The Ladies' Afternoon Euchre Club met this week at Mrs. Frissell's. Mrs. Andrus and Mrs. Rice were the prize winners. On Thursday night Mrs. DeLoffre, sr., entertained at a small informal bridge party. The enthusiasts making up the three tables were Major and Mrs. Andrus, Mrs. Rice, Mrs. Lawton, Lieut. and Mrs. Sterling, Captain Harper, Lieutenants Johnson and Baldwin and Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor. Major Andrus and Mrs. Rice, having the best score, were awarded prizes.

On Friday night the usual fortnightly informal hop was held in the post hop room, and in spite of the unfavorable change in the weather was well attended. On Saturday night Mrs. Heard was hostess at a card party in honor of her young son who is home from Shattuck Military College for the holidays.

There was quite a merry gathering at the officers' club on Saturday night to see the old year out and the new year in. Refreshments were served and the 3d Cavalry orchestra furnished music for dancing. Following the old Army custom, at a few minutes before twelve o'clock the orchestra played "Auld Lang Syne," at precisely twelve the bugle sounded taps, followed by reveille. Then



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after exchanging greetings and singing a few songs the evening's enjoyment came to an end.

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BORN.

COREY.—At Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., Dec. 25, 1904, to the wife of Lieut. Milo C. Corey, U.S.A., a daughter.

MCCARTHY.—To the wife of Ord. Sergt. John McCarthy, a son, at Fort Logan, Colo., Jan. 2, 1905.

PURNELL.—At Camp McGrath, P.I., Nov. 1, 1904, a son, Henry Selby Purnell, jr., to the wife of 1st Lieut. Harry S. Purnell, asst. surg., U.S.A.

ROBINSON.—To the wife of Lieut. E. W. Robinson, 28th U.S. Inf., at San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 6, 1905, a son.

MARRIED.

CARR-TALTY.—At Washington, D.C., Jan. 11, 1905, Capt. Daniel J. Carr, Signal Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Helen Talty.

CRAVEN-WILDES.—At New York city, N.Y., Jan. 3, 1905, Mr. J. H. Craven, of Shanghai, China, and Miss Margaret Vinton Wildes, only daughter of the late Rear Admiral Wildes, U.S.N.

DUNLAP-WOOD.—At Washington, D.C., Jan. 12, 1905, Capt. Robert H. Dunlap, U.S.M.C., and Miss Katherine Thomas Wood.

FARRIS-TYLOR.—At Fort Harrison, Mont., Jan. 4, 1904, Sergt. Eugene Farris, Co. A, 24th Inf., U.S.A., and Miss Nannie Tylor.

HAYCOCK-DORSEY.—At Clifton, Va., Dec. 25, 1904, George Russell Scott Haycock, son of Capt. George B. Haycock, U.S.M.C., retired, and Miss Elizabeth Nicholas Dorsey.

LOEB-SALTS.—At San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 2, 1905, Lieut. Abraham M. Loeb, 9th U.S. Inf., and Miss Minna Salts.

McMURDO-LE DUC.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 11, 1904, Act. Asst. Surg. Percy F. G. McMurdo, U.S.N., and Miss Genevive Le Duc.

MERRIAM-WALLACH.—At Washington, D.C., Jan. 11, 1905, Paymr. John Hancock Merriam, U.S.N., and Rose Douglas Wallach.

TEMPANY-GREENE.—At Junction City, Kas., Jan. 5,

1905, Miss Emma Jeannette Greene and Mr. Arthur M. Tempany.

YOUNG-VOORHIES.—At San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 31, 1904, Capt. Haldimand P. Young, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., and Miss Marie Voorhies.

DIED.

BLISS.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 6, 1905, Hon. Ward R. Bliss, brother of Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A.

BRADY.—At Washington, D.C., Jan. 3, 1905, Mrs. Mabel Horner Brady, wife of Capt. James F. Brady, Coast Art., U.S.A.

DARNALL.—At Key West Barracks, Fla., on New Year's day, Dorothy Dixie Darnall, aged two years, three months and twenty-eight days, daughter of Chief Musician and Mrs. Marcy B. Darnall.

GIRARD.—At New York city, Jan. 8, 1905, Bettina Girard, daughter of the late Gen. Albert Ordway, commander of the District of Columbia militia.

HEARD.—At Columbus, Ga., Dec. 26, 1904, Mrs. George P. Heard, mother of Lieut. George P. Heard, U.S.A., and of Mrs. Ethel Heard DeLoffre, wife of Lieut. S. M. DeLoffre, U.S.A.

HUBBARD.—At Sandusky, O., Jan. 2, 1905, Katharine Follet Hubbard, sister of Mrs. Denig, wife of Comdr. Robert G. Denig, U.S.N.

JEWELL.—On the Island of Jolo, P.I., Jan. 8, 1905, 2d Lieut. James M. Jewell, 14th U.S. Cav., in an engagement with hostile Moros.

LA TOURRETTE.—Very suddenly, at Washington, D.C., Jan. 8, 1905, Mrs. Annie Annesley La Tourrette, widow of Chaplain James A. M. La Tourrette, mother of Mr. J. Freeland La Tourrette, Sitka, Alaska, Mrs. H. G. Cavanaugh, deceased, Mrs. Henry Romeyn, Mrs. G. L. Collins, and Mrs. John M. Stotsenburg, U.S.A. Interment at Arlington National Cemetery, Jan. 10, 1905.

LOOKER.—At Washington, D.C., Dec. 3, 1904, Mr. Henry B. Looker, son of Paymr. Gen. Thomas B. Looker, U.S.N., retired.

McDOWELL.—At Elkton, Colo., Dec. 21, 1904, J. L. McDowell, father of Lieut. Ralph E. McDowell, U.S.A., who was drowned in Texas in 1902.

McLEAN.—On Jan. 4, 1905, at Bellport, Long Island, Brig. Gen. Nathaniel C. McLean, U.S. Volunteers, in the eighty-seventh year of his age, father of the wife of Capt. William H. Sage, 23d U.S. Inf.

MERTZ.—At San Angelo, Texas, Dec. 29, 1904, Minnie Hewins, wife of Mortimer Mertz, brother of Comdr. Albert Mertz, U.S.N.

OLSEN.—At Norfolk, Va., Jan. 4, 1905, Chief Carpenter's Mate B. O. Olsen, U.S.N.

WRIGHT.—At Louisville, Ky., entered into life eternal Friday morning, Dec. 30, 1904, at eight o'clock, Caroline McLean Wright, daughter of Mrs. Sallie Sehon and the late Col. Moses H. Wright, C.S.A., and sister of Capt. E. S. Wright, 1st U.S. Cav.

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G. M. W.—We do not understand your question. Be a little more explicit. State what regiment you are in, etc.

S. A. asks: (1) Can a soldier after having served five years in the Army re-enlist in Seattle, Wash., for Fort Sam Houston, Texas? (2) When will the 26th Infantry be due for foreign service again? (3) Has the post at Columbia Arsenal, Tenn., been abandoned? (4) Has Corporal Milton O. Arrington of Co. B, 5th Inf., re-enlisted yet; if so, what regiment and company did he

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go to? (5) Has Private Donald of Co. K, 17th Inf., ever re-enlisted; if so, will you kindly let me know as to his whereabouts. Answer: (1) Yes, if acceptable to the R.O. (2) Not known as yet. (3) Not garrisoned. Has been turned over to Columbia Military Academy in obedience to an act of Congress. (4 and 5) No record of re-enlistment of Milton O. Arrington, formerly corporal, Co. B, 5th Infantry. One Walter Donald is still a member of Co. K, 17th Inf.; last roll of company is dated Oct. 31, 1904, and shows him present for duty, a lance corporal.

S. M.—The favorite flower of the late President McKinley was a pink carnation.

ENLISTMENT.—Only a physical examination is required of ex-soldiers for appointment as officers of Philippine Scouts. Application must be made for appointment to Commanding General, Philippine Division, Manila, P.I.

W. N. H.—No date has been set for the return of the 13th, 8th, 15th, 24th and 25th Infantry to the Philippines.

C. B. G.—No record has been found of the enlistment of any man in the Regular Army named Worthington McCulloh during the last ten years.

W. M. W.—There will be vacancies in the 5th Ohio District for Annapolis in 1906 and in 1908.

A. L. H.—Address Walter Fritz, private, Co. H, 20th Infantry, Manila, P.I. No date is yet set as to when the 1st Battalion of Engineers shall perform a tour in the Philippines.

F. W. L.—Albert S. Andrews, private, Troop B, 5th Cav., deserted Oct. 21, 1904, at Fort Huachuca, A.T. He is a deserter at large.

T. D. T. asks: (1) The number and date of the General Order authorizing the payment of transportation to Volunteers serving in the Philippine Islands. (2) What Army corps did the 3d Ohio Cavalry Volunteers, 1898, belong to? Answer: (1) General Orders 131, of 1902. (2) According to the War Department records there was no such organization as the 3d Ohio Cavalry mustered in the Service in 1898.

J. P. D. asks: Am I on the eligible list for sergeant major, Artillery Corps (junior grade); if so, how do I stand on the list? Answer: You were recommended by the examining board for appointment. Your percentage in the examination was 88.23.

W.—Write to the Superintendents of the U.S. Naval and Military Academies for a copy of the rules governing the examination of candidates for admission.

S. B. asks: Whether or not the 12th New York National Guard or any part of it, or any 12th New York Volunteer Infantry, or any part, ever went to Cuba during the Spanish-American War. Answer: The 12th N.G.N.Y. volunteered its services to the U.S. Government for the war with Spain. It was organized as a twelve company regiment and was mustered into the

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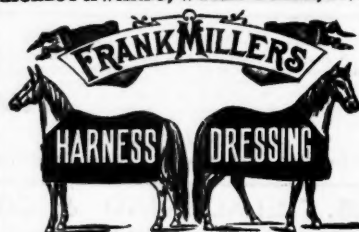
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NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 8, 1905.

Quite a number of social events have interested Navy officers and their families and friends during the past week. Among them were the following:

Rear Admiral Sigsbee, U.S.N., entertained at dinner on board the Newark on Jan. 6, when his guests were Comdr. and Mrs. Clinton K. Curtis, Miss Louise Du Barry, Lieutenant McCauley and Lieutenant Barnes.

Pamyr. Walter D. Sharp, U.S.N., entertained at dinner on board the torpedo boat Stewart, Jan. 7. His guests were Miss Marguerite Patterson, of Baltimore, Miss Virginia Downer, Miss Jane Adger, Mr. Degenor, of Milwaukee; Mr. William W. Old, Lieutenant Sellers and Lieut. Hugo Osterhaus.

A luncheon was given on Jan. 2 by Paymr. Walter Sharp on board the torpedo boat Stewart. Those present were Miss Virginia Downer, Miss Virginia Lee, Lieutenant Sellers, U.S.N., Lieutenant Woods, U.S.A., Lieut. Hugo Osterhaus and Paymaster Sharp, U.S.N.

Lieutenant Tomb entertained Mrs. Charles Webster, Miss Margaret and Alice Old and Misses Anne and Virginia Lee at breakfast on board the Alabama Jan. 7.

Mrs. Albert C. Dillingham entertained the bridge whist club of which she is a member on Jan. 5 on board the Franklin.

Constr. and Mrs. Robert Stocker were at home on Monday evening at their home, in the navy yard, in honor of their guest, Miss Martin. Among those present were Admiral and Mrs. Harrington, Capt. and Mrs. A. C. Dillingham, Capt. and Mrs. R. W. Milligan, Constr. and Mrs. Lawrence Adams, Mrs. Fred Thompson, Paymr. and Mrs. James C. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Tench F. Tilghman, Miss Ethel Gilmour, Miss Louise Du Barry, Miss Carrie Phillips, Miss Molly Milligan, Admiral Sigsbee, Lieut. James Kress, Lieutenant Day, Lieutenant McCormick, Captain Lowe, U.S.M.C.; Dr. Lumsden and Mr. William Nelms, of Newport News.

Ensign C. R. Train, U.S.N., entertained Mr. and Mrs.

Tench F. Tilghman and Miss Molly Milligan very charmingly at dinner on Jan. 5, on board the Florida.

Capt. and Mrs. A. C. Dillingham entertained on Friday evening, Jan. 6, at an informal dance given on board the Franklin. The extremely bad weather prevented a very large attendance and late in the evening it was decided to change the dance into a bridge whist party. Among those invited were Rear Admiral and Mrs. Harrington, the Misses Harrington, Rear Admiral Sigsbee and the officers of the Newark, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Clinton K. Curtis, Capt. and Mrs. R. W. Milligan, Miss Milligan, Col. and Mrs. L. W. T. Waller, Constr. and Mrs. Robert Stocker, Mr. and Mrs. Tench F. Tilghman, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Lawrence S. Adams, Lieut. and Mrs. F. Taylor Evans, Lieut. and Mrs. Edith Tunis, Miss Louise Du Barry, Misses Susie and Pauline Persons, all the officers of the yard and the ships then at the yard.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 5, 1905.

At noon on Dec. 31 the beautiful big trooper Thomas swung gracefully into the stream en route to Manila, with the provisional Battalion, Field Art., composed of the 5th, 26th and 28th Batteries from the Presidio, Vancouver Barracks and Fort Leavenworth. The day was bright and clear and a large crowd gathered at the Folsom street wharf to see the voyage begun. The 5th Battery, Field Art., has been stationed here for the past three years and with it we lose Capt. and Mrs. J. L. Hayden, Lieut. and Mrs. O. G. Collins, and Lieut. C. W. Neal. The passenger list of the Thomas included General, Mrs. and Miss Moore, who go as far as Honolulu for a short stay.

Sunday evening, Jan. 1, the Rev. W. P. Stanley conducted services in the Protestant chapel. Monday, Jan. 2, all the officers at the post in full dress uniform called upon the commanding officer in his office and then went at once to the hop room where the ladies of the post served luncheon, consisting of salad, cold boiled ham, sandwiches, cake and egg-nog, and received their friends from one to four p.m. The orchestra, 3d Band, Art. Corps, furnished music and towards three o'clock in the afternoon the hall was cleared for dancing. All officers and ladies were present, and it was voted one of the most delightful New Year's days ever spent at the post.

Saturday evening the young people of the garrison gathered in the hop room to watch the old year out and the new year in. Just before midnight a musician sounded taps and just after midnight he sounded Reveille and then, all standing, the orchestra played the Star Spangled Banner. The old custom was never more beautifully observed. After the jollification was over the

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party adjourned to the home of Lieut. and Mrs. Perry, where the new year and health and happiness were toasted in a fine egg-nog.

Lieut. and Mrs. F. L. Perry have moved into the quarters recently vacated by Capt. and Mrs. J. L. Hayden.

Capt. C. F. Armistead, from Fort Baker, who changes places, according to a recent order, with Capt. T. F. Dwyer, 21st Inf., expects to move to the Infantry cantonment from Fort Baker very soon.

The 10th Infantry and 4th Cavalry gave a hop last Friday night in the 10th Infantry mess hall, and tomorrow night in the Presidio hop room will be given by

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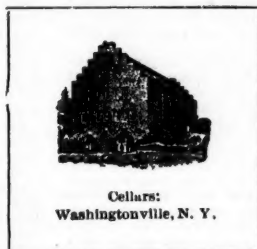
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the garrison a hop complimentary to the 21st Infantry and 4th Cavalry, which have so recently come among us.

Lieut. Percy L. Jones, Asst. Surg., is ill at the general hospital. Capt. J. C. Nichols, who was stationed here with the 28th Co., C.A., before the departure of that organization for Honolulu and who was successful in his examinations for a four years' detail in the Ordnance Department, paid a visit to the post last Tuesday, en route to West Point.

Miss Kitty Johnson, from Vancouver Barracks, is a guest of Gen. and Mrs. Coolidge. Last Tuesday afternoon the Army Ladies' Card Club met at the home of Major and Mrs. R. C. Van Vleet in the 10th Infantry cantonment.

Col. and Mrs. Andrews have taken the home near Gen. and Mrs. Coolidge, recently vacated by Gen. and Mrs. Woodruff. General Woodruff has left the city for Nicaragua, and Mrs. Woodruff has gone East to Fort Leavenworth to visit her daughter, Mrs. Craig.

The hop given at Fort McDowell last Tuesday evening by the officers and ladies of the 13th Infantry was a very enjoyable affair. The quartermaster's steamer General McDowell took the guests from the city, stopping at Fort Mason, Fort Baker, Presidio, and Alcatraz Island, to pick up the jolly parties on the wharves and convey them to Angel Island. Dancing took place in the new brick hospital on the hill, and supper was served at midnight. The guests were received by Mrs. McAlexander, Mrs. Fasset, and Mrs. Furger. Among the merry dancers were: Major Leonhauser, Lieut. and Mrs. R. W. Briggs, who acted as chaperones for the party from the Presidio; Miss Thomas, Miss Swigert, Miss Sheppard, Miss Patterson, Miss Brown, Miss Effe Morris, the Misses Hobbs; Capt. and Mrs. Gibson, Capt. and Mrs. Fry, Capt. and Mrs. Ferguson, Capt. and Mrs. Clark, Dr. and Mrs. Farr, Lieut. and Mrs. Hamilton, Lieut. and Mrs. Halstead, Lieut. and Mrs. Anderson, Dr. Winn, Lieutenants Pratt, Henchler, Hughes, Scott, Thompson, Garrett, and Prentiss.

Capt. T. A. Pearce and E. G. Ovenshine and Lieut. S. A. Price, of the 28th Infantry, are in the city from Fort Snelling, Minn., as witnesses in the case of a Filipino, who is believed to have committed several robberies in the Infantry cantonment while the 28th Infantry were stationed here.

Sergt. Major, junior grade, P. H. Canton, who has been sergeant major of the Artillery District of San Francisco the past year, has been ordered before a board of officers to determine his qualifications for the position of post commissary sergeant. There are five other candidates from the posts in the harbor.

The officers of the post are considering the advisability of building a tennis court on the ground formerly occupied by gun shed No. 164, which has been torn down.

Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Freeman, U.S.A., are staying at the St. Francis in the city.

A new general court-martial has been convened at the Presidio, to the satisfaction of the members of the old court about to be dissolved, which has tried in the neighborhood of sixty cases.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Jan. 10, 1905.

In contrast with the steady cold of last winter, the present season offers every variety of temperature. As a result the series of indoor games have been played with more regularity than the out-of-door sports. The hockey match which was to have taken place on Wednesday afternoon, was made impossible by the condition of the pond following the thaw.

The basketball game with Columbia was played on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 7, not on Jan. 6, as an error in the printed schedule made it. The result was a defeat for the home team, after a very closely contested match

in which the visitors showed superior team work, but in which the cadets excelled in individual playing. The team was: Rocknell and Merchant, forwards; Tompkins, center; Hetrick and Jones, guards; Jones and Rockwell did fine work for the home team, shooting with accuracy and from difficult positions.

The cadets are looking forward to the trip to Washington in March when the battalion will be in attendance at the exercises connected with the inauguration on March 4. They will probably leave on the day before and return on the day following that event.

The order relative to the change of detail has been published somewhat earlier than usual this year. With the exception of the commandant's detail, the change in which will go into effect in June, the changes will not occur until the usual date in August.

The death of Mr. John Denton at his farm at Highland Falls occurred on Tuesday of last week. The kindly old man, who for many years was a familiar figure at the post, has passed his declining years at his farm which adjoins Mr. J. P. Morgan's. Mr. Denton was about eighty-five years old.

The regular meetings of the Ladies' Reading Club were resumed on Thursday, Jan. 5, at Mrs. Hammond's. "Aldus Manutius and the Aldine Press" was the subject of the paper read. On Sunday morning after the regular service which was conducted by the chaplain as usual, Mr. Robert Speer of Englewood addressed the cadets.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Jan. 9, 1905.

With one or two exceptions, the attractions offered the garrison in the new post theater have thoroughly pleased the theater goers. On Saturday evening "The Heart of Tennessee" was presented by a company in a decidedly creditable manner. The committee in charge of the booking of attractions is to be complimented for the manner in which they are performing their duties.

Lieut. and Mrs. Marlborough Churchill arrived from the East to-day, and will shortly be installed in their quarters in the Artillery subpost. Lieutenant Churchill comes from Fort Howard, Md.

Lieut. P. D. Glassford, Field Art., on duty with the 20th Battery, has made application to be examined for transfer to the Ordnance Department.

The past week has been a decidedly busy one for the hospital force. Every member of the garrison has been vaccinated to guard against the smallpox getting a foothold. The cases have been confined to a few and no new ones have developed. Owing to the considerable number in town, but a few of the children have attended school there.

The garrison was increased by the arrival of forty-seven recruits from Jefferson Barracks last week in charge of Lieut. Osmond Latrobe, jr., squadron adjutant, 8th Cav. Twenty-five of this number were assigned to the Cavalry command and twenty-two to the Artillery.

The School for Farriers and Blacksmiths is to give two free clinics weekly at the veterinary hospital. Animals will be treated and prescribed for and operations performed in the most scientific manner, under the direct charge of Veterinarian Plummer, senior instructor. The Government will not be responsible for any accidents which might occur. These are not to be expected, however, as the greatest care will be taken. Announcements have been printed in the local papers of the commencement of these free clinics.

Commencing to-morrow the gymnasium will be open constantly for the use of the garrison at stated hours with Capt. George H. Cameron, 4th Cav., in charge. Sergt. Emil Becker, Troop B, 11th Cav., will have charge of the building and the apparatus and will see that order is maintained. Beginning this morning, instructions in calisthenics, gymnastics and bearer drill will be given daily, Saturday and Sundays excepted, until the last of March. Lieuts. A. H. Mueller, 8th Cav., E. P. Laurson, 11th Cav., and S. W. Winfree, 9th Cav., have been announced as the instructors. The instruction will be given to two troops at a time for a period of forty minutes.

A number of the ladies of the garrison have established a card club which will meet weekly at the quarters of the members. Prizes will be given at each meeting and light refreshments will be served.

In accordance with instructions issued from post headquarters, civilians will not be allowed to come to the post for the purpose of collecting bills, unless they first receive permission from the adjutant's office. Legitimate bills of laundresses and tailors will be collected by organization commanders.

The recovery of Private Phillips, 9th Cav., the victim of a shooting affray in Junction City several weeks ago, is now assured. In view of the fact that the man's lower intestines were punctured four times and his bladder once, his recovery seems little short of the marvelous. His assailant, a member of the 8th Cavalry, now in jail in Junction City, is doubtless greatly relieved, as he will not have to face a murder charge.

Mrs. Miller of Paola, Kas., who with her daughter passed the Christmas holidays with her daughter, Mrs. Casad, wife of Lieut. A. F. Casad, Art. Corps, returned to her home last week.

The school for bakers which will shortly be established at this post originated with Col. E. S. Godfrey, 9th Cav., the post commandant. Upon assuming the command of the garrison last fall he realized the excellent opportunities offered in that respect in the magnificent bakery building, with all its up-to-date conveniences for the turning out of bread in large quantities. Four men of the 8th Cavalry are already undergoing instruction in order that the troops may have competent bakers with them when they take the field in the Philippines.

The School of Equestrianism will be in full swing this week. To-morrow being the first day. All officers taking this course have been given opportunities to select two horses from their organization, one for training purposes, the other on account of his jumping qualities. In the first lessons the McClellan saddle with the steel English stirrups will be used. The snaffle part of the bridle will be worn and the curb portion carried by the student. A specially manufactured halter will be used in

the course of training. Capt. Walter C. Short, 13th Cav., is the instructor.

The pass order prohibiting men from being in town after 9:30 unless they have special permission from post headquarters, has made a very marked difference in the amount of traffic, particularly as far as the electric railway is concerned. The legitimate business concerns in town do about the same amount of business apparently, but the joints, etc., it is reported, show a decided diminution in the amount of receipts. On play nights at the opera house where uniforms have made up a goodly percentage of the audience, not one is to be seen, while the plays that are presented in the post theater by most creditable companies appear before a full house. At first men would evade the order and go to town whether or no, so strong presumably had habit become, but a few appearances before "Judge Duffy" altered all that.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Jan. 5, 1905.

Mrs. Charles G. Smith was the hostess at a delightful five-hundred party at her home on the afternoon of Thursday, Dec. 23, the affair being planned in honor of her mother, Mrs. Edward John Harvey, of Washington, D.C., who with her youngest daughter arrived here from the East just prior to the holidays. Mrs. Alexander N. Mitchell was the fortunate winner of the first prize; the second was won by Mrs. George B. Ransome, while the consolation fell to Miss Marie Fechet. Among those present were Mrs. Manly H. Simons, Miss Ruth Simons, Mrs. Royall R. Richardson, Mrs. Leof M. Harding, Miss Amy Sheppley, Mrs. John W. McCaskey, Mrs. Holden E. Evans, Mrs. Samuel L. Graham, Mrs. B. F. Tilley, Mrs. David Potter, Miss Stella and Miss Lily McCalla, Mrs. Henry and Miss Charlotte Gearing, Mrs. R. M. Cutts, Mrs. John T. Myers, Mrs. C. P. Kinneberger, Mrs. James H. Bull, Miss Williamson, Mrs. A. N. Mitchell, Miss Fechet, of Benicia Barracks and Mrs. J. S. Taylor.

Mrs. J. W. Philip, who has been spending the past few months here as the guest of Mrs. R. M. Cutts, left last week for her home in Annapolis. Mrs. Philip has been much entertained both at the yard and in San Francisco. She is the widow of Rear Admiral Philip, and one of the most popular women in the Service.

Pay Insp. Richard T. M. Ball, in charge of the San Francisco Navy Pay office, has returned to that city, after an absence of a month, spent chiefly in New York.

Mrs. James H. Bull, who has been making her home in Vallejo since the Solace, of which Commander Bull is commanding officer, sailed for the Philippines the middle of last month, left on Saturday, Dec. 31, for Redlands, where she was one of a house party entertained over New Year's by Mr. and Mrs. Curran Clark at their handsome country home. Miss Marie Fechet, daughter of Colonel Fechet, has been spending several days here as the guest of Mrs. Charles G. Smith. Lieut. Comdr. John B. Blish spent several days in San Francisco last week, prior to the sailing of the Mongolia, on which he was a passenger to the Far East. He was for a long time attached to the trainingship Alert, one of the ships seen most frequently in San Francisco waters.

Lieut. Comdr. James H. Glennon and family left here Dec. 31 for San Francisco, where they were guests of Commander Glennon's sister. On Sunday they left for the East, where, upon reaching Washington, Commander Glennon will at once assume his new duties in the Bureau of Equipment.

Mrs. Alexander McCracken and her little daughter came up to the yard the latter part of the week and remained here until Tuesday, guests at the home of Capt. and Mrs. B. F. Tilley. Mason Terry, son of Rear Admiral Terry, who has been visiting in San Francisco, expects to leave for his home in Washington very shortly.

Lieut. George C. Rockwell, 10th Inf., who will leave San Francisco on Jan. 10 for his new station at Fort Wright, Wash., was the host at a delightful farewell breakfast, given at the Hotel St. Francis on Sunday last to about twenty of his friends. Mrs. James E. Palmer came up to the yard on Saturday last and remained here for several days on a visit to Mrs. Franklin J. Drake.

The officers of the Russian cruiser Lena on Christmas sent to each house on the yard, as well as to the naval contingent in Vallejo, engraved cards bearing the words, "The ward room officers wish you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year."

New Year's day was observed in true southern fashion here this year, nearly all the ladies of the yard receiving according to the good old custom. Besides the reception at the commandant's house, receptions were held at the homes of many of the ladies of the yard. One of the prettiest was that at which Mrs. B. F. Tilley was hostess. Reception hall, drawing room and dining room were all decorated in greens and Christmas berries. Mrs. Tilley was assisted in receiving by Mrs. John Irwin, sr., Miss Lulu Irwin, Mrs. Theodore Fenton, Mrs. Samuel L. Graham, Mrs. Quackenbus, Mrs. Miles C. Gorgas, Mrs. Alexander McCracken, of San Francisco, Miss Caroline McDougal, Miss Louise Menefee and Miss Ruth Brooks, of San Francisco. At Mrs. F. J. Drake's home the dining table presented a charming appearance with its exquisite decorations of scarlet poinsettias. Among those receiving with her were Mrs. George B. Ransome, Mrs. J. E. Palmer, of San Francisco, and Mrs. T. Craven. At the home of Mrs. R. M. Cutts the receiving party was composed of Mrs. Cutts, Mrs. Mary Turner, Mrs. John T. Myers, Miss Katherine Glass, of Berkeley, Miss Mabel Hawke and Miss Grace Ballard, of Vallejo. Aboard the receivership Independence Mrs. William T. Burwell and Miss Burwell were assisted by the ladies whose husbands are attached to the ship; while at the hospital Mrs. Manly H. Simons and Miss Simons were assisted by many of the ladies living in the vicinity.

Miss Katherine Glass came up from her home in Berkeley the latter part of the past week, and will probably be the guest of friends here for the next month. At present Miss Glass is visiting Mrs. Richard M. Cutts, who

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General Depot of the Quartermaster's Department, Washington, D.C., January 5, 1905. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 2 P.M. February 4, 1905, and then publicly opened, for constructing at Rosslyn, Virginia, a brick building for a Coal Testing Plant. The right is reserved to the United States to reject any or all proposals. Specifications and blue prints will be furnished upon application to this office. Envelopes containing proposals must be marked "Proposals for Constructing Coal Testing Plant" and addressed to Captain A. W. Butt, Quartermaster, U.S. Army.

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is also entertaining Miss Mabel Hawke, daughter of Medical Director Hawke, retired, for a few days. Before returning to San Francisco Miss Hawke will be the guest of Miss Grace Bolland in Vallejo. Mrs. F. A. Holmes and her young daughter, Miss Margaret Holmes, who came up to the yard on Christmas eve for a week's visit, returned to their home in San Francisco on Tuesday last. While here they were the guests of Mrs. Rousseau. Miss Ruth Brooks, daughter of Paymr. Jonathan Brooks, has been spending a few days in Vallejo, as the guest of Miss Louise Menefee. Miss Williamson, of Washington, who has been the guest of Mrs. Bull for several months, is at present the guest of Miss Ruth Simons, but contemplates leaving for her home in the East in the near future.

Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel L. Graham will move from their cottage into house 13, the house designated for the assistant equipment officer, the latter part of the week.

The expedition of electricians which was sent from this yard to the Farallones Dec. 10 to perform important experiments, in connection with the wireless telegraph station to be established there by the department, returned on New Year's day, after an eventful and unpleasant sojourn of three weeks on the lonely rocks. Stormy weather and high seas prevented the tug making a landing for several days to bring them off. The experiments were highly satisfactory. Communication was maintained with the U.S.S. Ohio when she was ninety miles out at sea, and the experiments demonstrated the great benefit which will be derived from a wireless station beyond the Golden Gate.

CAMP MARAHUI.

Camp Marahui, Mindanao, P.I., Nov. 22, 1904.

The news this week is principally a chronicle of arrivals and departures. Lieut. and Mrs. Justice returned on Nov. 4, after six weeks on leave, spent in Manila and around the islands. Lieut. J. H. Baker, recently promoted from 2d Lieutenant, 4th Inf., to 1st Lieutenant, 22d Inf., in Lieutenant Huguet's vacancy, joined on the 4th. Lieutenant Huguet, now captain, 17th Inf., takes station at Jolo. He has been on duty with our provisional company in the Cottabato valley after Ali, was relieved by Captain Wassell, 22d Inf., and returned here on the 12th. He, Mrs. Huguet and their small baby, will leave tomorrow to spend a month's sick leave touring the islands before going to Jolo. A reception and dance was tendered them at the club on Nov. 19. Lieutenant Huguet has been in the regiment since 1899 and has endeared himself to both officers and men. All regret to see him and his charming wife leave us and hope that he will soon be able to transfer back to the 22d.

Capt. O. R. Wolfe, who has been in command of our provisional company in the Cottabato valley, has been sent to the 1st Reserve Hospital, Manila, for treatment. Quite a number of men have been knocked out by hard service there and sent to hospitals also. Therefore a detachment of eighteen men from I and K companies was sent to Cottabato recently to fill their vacancies. No one knows how much longer that service down there will continue. All is anxious to surrender, but is wrangling to secure better terms for himself. He wants everything "cinched," because of his distrust of the Americans. He comes in, dickers awhile, makes some excuse to go out again for a few hours and then is never seen again for a month or so. On account of the innumerable difficulties and obstacles encountered by our troops there, he has succeeded in eluding his pursuers so far. But it is only a question of time before his day comes, as all the leaders in Luzon have found out heretofore.

We are abandoning our station at Camp Wheeler on the Taraca river to-day. We have kept two companies there since last April. That valley has been so thoroughly subdued that a garrison is no longer required. This will be quite a relief to us here to have those two companies back. Guard duty and other duty has become strenuous and trying, because of the large number of men being discharged on account of expiration of enlistments, that the limit had almost been reached. Nearly half the regiment will be discharged before next February. If the War Department would only announce when we will return to the States and where we will be stationed, the majority of us would re-enlist, provided it was some Eastern station.

Lieutenants West, Graham, Russell and Halford, 22d Inf., and Brinton, Art. Corps, attended a hop given by the 14th Cavalry at Camp Overton on Nov. 11. Lieut.

tenant Castleman, 14th Cav., returned with them for a day's visit here.

Captain Stone, who was wounded at Oato on Oct. 24, was transferred to the 1st Reserve Hospital, Manila, for treatment on Nov. 5. Mrs. Stone and little boy and Mrs. Hoagland followed him a few days later. Mrs. Hoagland will return to her home in Omaha after a three months' pleasant visit here.

Capt. and Mrs. Bomford are being congratulated upon the arrival of a healthy little girl baby, Katherine, on Nov. 18.

On the 18th 2d Lieutenants Roberts, Tomlinson, Wheeler and Venable, 22d Inf., arrived from the States. Lieutenant Roberts was wounded at Ramalen last January, and has been undergoing treatment in the States since then. The bullet is still in him, but he does not feel any ill effects from it now. The other three Lieutenants are recent graduates from West Point, who are joining. Senior Belasco arrived here recently and has organized several classes in Spanish, French and German.

War is being waged here against the mosquito under the direction of Surgeon Wales. This post is built entirely of bamboo and every joint that has an opening in it fills with rain water and makes a paradise for the mosquito. Major Wales has had holes bored in every joint, letting the water run out. Now we have very few mosquitoes left.

PUGET SOUND NAVY YARD.

Bremerton, Wash., Dec. 31, 1905.

Rear Admiral C. J. Barclay, U.S.N., and Mrs. Barclay have returned to the yard from a month's trip to California.

Capt. and Mrs. Bleeker entertained at dinner on Christmas day, for Capt. and Mrs. Cottman, Dr. A. M. Fauntleroy and Paymr. J. D. Barber.

Major and Mrs. C. G. Long entertained at dinner on Christmas day in honor of Rear Admiral and Mrs. C. J. Barclay and Dr. Taggart.

Comdr. and Mrs. Robert M. Doyle entertained on board the Philadelphia at dinner on Dec. 24. The guests were Surg. and Mrs. A. W. Dunbar, Surg. A. M. Fauntleroy and Paymr. J. D. Barber.

Paymr. and Mrs. D. M. Addison gave a dinner on Dec. 28. The guests were Naval Constr. and Mrs. J. D. Beuret, Civil Engr. and Mrs. Lewerenz, and Mrs. Lewerenz, of Detroit, Surg. A. M. Fauntleroy and Paymr. J. D. Barber.

Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Forbes entertained at dinner on Saturday evening in honor of Naval Constr. and Mrs. J. D. Beuret.

Major C. G. Long and Robert Doyle, Jr., spent Dec. 29 and 30 at Clifton on a duck shooting trip.

The chief petty officers of the Wyoming gave a Christmas dinner on board ship to a number of invited guests.

Asst. Naval Constr. H. T. Wright, U.S.N., left Dec. 30 for San Francisco, where he will report at the Union Iron Works as assistant to the superintending constructor.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Jan. 7, 1905.

The 8th Battery of Artillery left here this morning for their new station. The command was accompanied by Major Rudolph G. Ebert, surgeon, who, upon arrival at Fort Russell, will go on leave and visit his eldest son, Asst. Surg. Harry Ebert, who is stationed at the Public Health and Marine Hospital at Fort Stanton.

Bids for 6,550 tons of hay and 4,550 tons of oats for shipment to the Philippines will be opened to-day by Capt. Jesse M. Baker, disbursing quartermaster, at his office in Portland.

Pvt. F. R. Stubbs, 19th Inf., will have to serve out his sentence of five years' imprisonment imposed upon him by court-martial, for killing a fellow soldier at the encampment at American Lake July last. Stubbs, who was tried by the civil courts on the charge of murder and acquitted, appealed to the Federal Court to escape the sentence of the court-martial for what he held to be the same offense, but in the decision given by Judge H. C. Hanford on Jan. 3 the sentence of the military court was upheld.

New Year's day here was celebrated on Monday and a

number of people kept open house. Gen. and Mrs. Williams, assisted by their daughter, Mrs. Croxton, gave an informal reception, and in the evening Col. and Mrs. Thurston, with their daughter, Mrs. Weeks, entertained their friends at a dancing party.

Mrs. E. McCammon, widow of the late Major W. W. McCammon, retired, has returned from the Philippines and with her two youngest children is now making her home in Portland. Mrs. Isham Hornsby, and her daughter, Mrs. Robert K. Evans, are expected at Vancouver Barracks within a short time, where Mrs. Hornsby will remain for the winter, having rented her home to Mr. Lorillard of New York.

Col. and Mrs. Taylor, with their daughter, Mrs. Strout, and her husband, have been very ill with gripe, but are now recovering. Mr. Strout left a few days ago for Seattle, his home, but Mrs. Strout with her young daughter will remain a week longer with her parents. Major A. B. Dyer has been confined to the house for three weeks with a severe attack of the gripe.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., Jan. 8, 1905.

After the decided gaiety of the holidays a calm has settled upon the garrison and the past week has been one of quiet and rest. On Monday Misses Russell and Helen Cecil and Dorothy Palmer returned to Brownell Hall, Omaha, to resume their studies. Miss Guile of Lincoln, Neb., who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Charles Weekes, returned to her home Tuesday evening.

The officers' school was resumed Thursday morning after a brief but pleasant holiday.

Miss Terry of Omaha is the guest of Mrs. H. Percy Silver. Lieut. Jerry Springstead has returned from a short leave spent at his home in Topeka, Kas., to resume his studies in the officers' school.

On Saturday evening Lieut. and Mrs. George R. Guild, Miss Mercedes Lowe, Captain King, Lieutenants Lewis, Lawton, Clark and Elliott were Mrs. H. Percy Silver's guests at a chafing dish supper given in honor of Miss Terry of Omaha.

Lieut. and Mrs. George R. Guild entertained at dinner on Sunday Miss Mercedes Lowe, Lieutenants Wuest and Douglas.

Dr. and Mrs. P. S. Kellogg have taken quarters in the garrison and will be temporarily stationed here.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., Jan. 11, 1905.

The sudden death on Jan. 4 of Corpl. James W. Van Shaack, 54th Co., Coast Art., of apoplexy, came as a shock to the entire post, as he was most popular, and an all around athlete. The funeral took place Friday with military honors.

Capt. Elmer J. Wallace, 95th Co., C.A., stationed at Fort Hancock, was a visitor at the post last Tuesday.

The Military Social Club of Willett's Point have selected the hall rooms of Mr. Robert A. Kane, at Whitestone, as a permanent place of meeting.

The School of Submarine Defense has just printed and issued a copy of regulations governing the torpedo planters. These regulations are now being sent out to all parties interested and will form the established rules governing the administration and status of these vessels. The new regulations are from the school press and bear the approval of the Chief of Staff.

The post was more or less isolated after the blizzard of last week, the Long Island railroad being snowed up for nearly a day. Mail was consequently delayed and travel between the fort and Whitestone was also badly hindered.

The early part of June has been decided upon as the date for the next preliminary examination for applicants for the position of electrician sergeants.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

We omit the table of Army stations this week. There are no changes since the table appeared in our issue of Jan. 7, pages 497 and 498.

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